SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—*Photo by Michael Roth*

First Vermilion Lake, near Banff, Alta., in the shadow of Mt. Rundle, one of Canada's most photogenic peaks.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Will We Buy An Ounce?

ONE of the most important planks that the Progressive Conservatives built into their platform last week read as follows: "In the present crisis Canada should give its strongest support to the concept and establishment of the Western Defensive Union of Nations." Some of the other planks were rather shaky; they were written in broad language that could mean anything to anybody. But not this one; it speaks of "strongest support" not only for the "concept" but for the actual "establishment" of Western Union.

Two days earlier the Western Union countries — Britain, France and "Benelux" — announced they had agreed on a joint military defence committee. The New York *Times* described it as "tantamount to a combined general staff" and "an epochal move in the cold war against Communism." Unfortunately in the following days, the overwhelming importance of the actual establishment of the defence committee has been blurred by a number of related reports in the press: reports that Lord Montgomery was going to head up the new organization, that he might not be the best man by inclination and temperament for a post needing so much diplomacy, and that the French including General de Gaulle wanted another chance to think over his appointment.

The mere mention of France reminds us of the difficulties to be faced by the combined military organization. Where, for instance, is the main line of western defence to be built? Are France and the Low Countries defensible? Or does history teach that, against a lightning attack, the English Channel is the only point at which an advancing enemy can be halted so that, temporarily, the peoples of the Continent must be left to the mercy of the invaders? But these difficulties are inherent in the lie of the land. They are not created by Western Union.

Where does Canada stand in regard to Western Union? Our leaders in the government, Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson, have done far more than support it; their continual pressure for it has hastened its development. In Winnipeg last summer leaders of the C.C.F. spoke most strongly in favor of the project. Now, with the Progressive Conservatives giving it their full approval, we can feel that the country is indeed united behind the government—except, of course, for the Communists who have their own guillotines to grind.

While Canadians are clearly united for Western Union it is not so clear that they have counted the possible cost. We do not refer so much to the very real possibility that we may be involved in war; if war comes we shall be in it anyway. What we might have avoided, however, by taking a back seat in the discussions, is some of the cost of preparing for the war that we hope to avoid—the cost of the munitions and other supplies that Western Union will need. These will have to be produced, here and elsewhere, and we Canadians shall have to pay for some of them.

Some time next year parliament will no doubt be asked to vote many millions of dollars for a new form of Mutual Aid. Let us hope that, at that time, no political party or group will go back on the stand that it has now taken. It is far, far more expensive to fight a real war than to prepare for a possible one. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Yet it is amazing how some people will wriggle and squirm when the bill for the ounce comes in!

Conservative Leader

MR. DREW—and it is said by both his friends and his enemies—has grown a great deal. We came away from the convention feeling more strongly than ever that he is the only man who can pull the Progressive Conservative party together. Under his leadership it has a fair chance of becoming the dominant party

(Continued on Page Five)

Lawren Harris's Switch To Abstract Art Annoys Some, Stimulates Others

The Art Gallery of Toronto will next week honor the well known Canadian artist, Lawren Harris. Retrospective exhibition includes paintings created over a period of four decades. This canvas, entitled "Return from Church", was painted in 1920.

By Paul Duval

THE Art Gallery of Toronto is next week honoring the art of Lawren Harris with a major one-man exhibition, the first time this honor has been conferred during an artist's lifetime. On view will be four decades of this important painter's canvases, effectively revealing his constant pursuit after new expression. Altogether this collection represents a diversity of visual language which, while it may annoy the impatient, will certainly stimulate the curious.

Lawren S. Harris was born in Brantford, Ontario, sixty-three years ago. In his early years he studied art in Germany and travelled as an artist-reporter throughout Europe and the East. In 1911, he returned to Canada and settled in Toronto. Since then, he has devoted his time and talents to creating and encouraging art in this country.

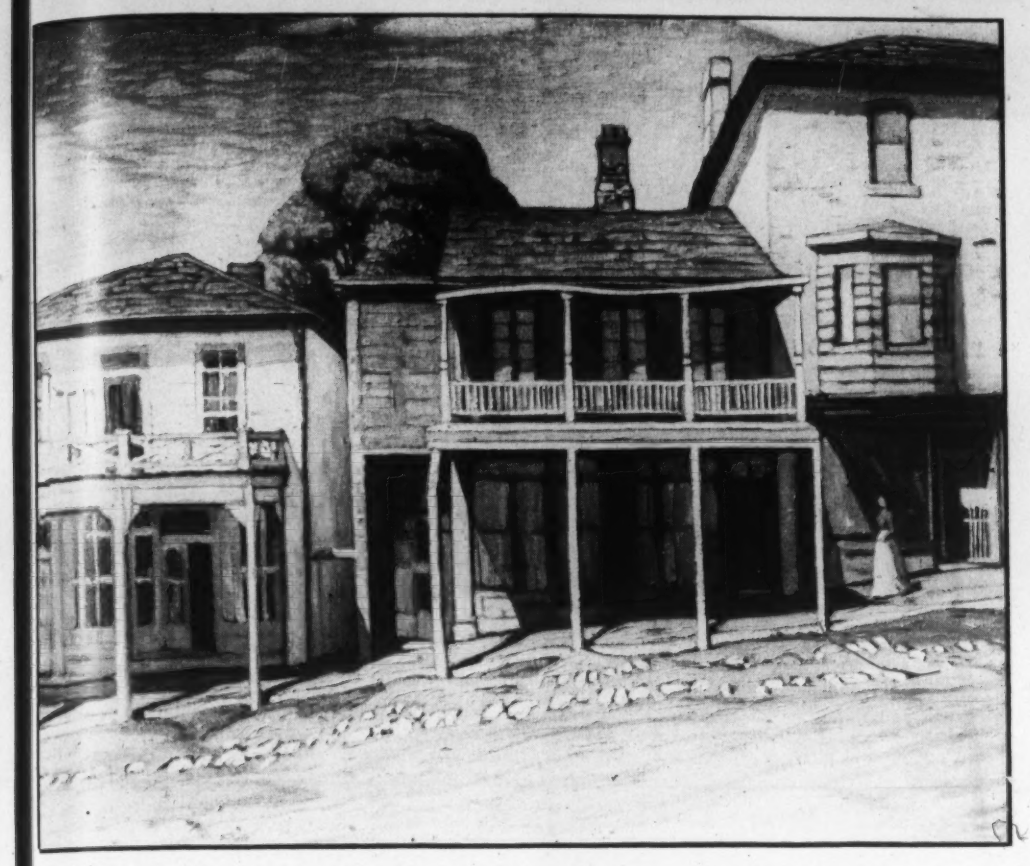
Lawren Harris has engaged in a more conscious search after new forms than any senior Canadian painter. Over a period of decades, he has increasingly and successively shorn his canvases of any relationship to outward appearances as they occur in life about us. Starting from warm and relatively "straight" reports on life and people in the city, he gradually redirected his talents towards pure abstractions.

THE earliest important canvases by Harris owe an obvious debt to impressionism. His paintings before 1920 have a mellow, festive character: even his slum dwellings take on the character of hammered bronze quite at variance with reality. An aura of sweet nostalgia hangs about "Return from Church" and "In the Slums" that recalls the art of Maurice Prendergast. All early Harris canvases possess a color range which he was soon to relinquish.

It was in 1921, with the painting of "Elevator Court", that Harris began to hint at the sterner stuff of which his later painting was to be composed. Though "Elevator Court" is heavily pigmented, his palette has been severely reduced and presents the grave character which was to become char-

"Lake Superior" was painted by Lawren Harris about 1924. At this time his work began to reveal the crisply simplified forms which typify his later work.

"Mountain Forms" was done after artist's trip to the Arctic in early 1930's. Harris has painted in many parts of Canada, especially in uninhabited areas.



The happy, warm character of "Street in Ontario Town" painted between 1919 and 1920 is typical of the intimate quality of many earlier Harris pictures.

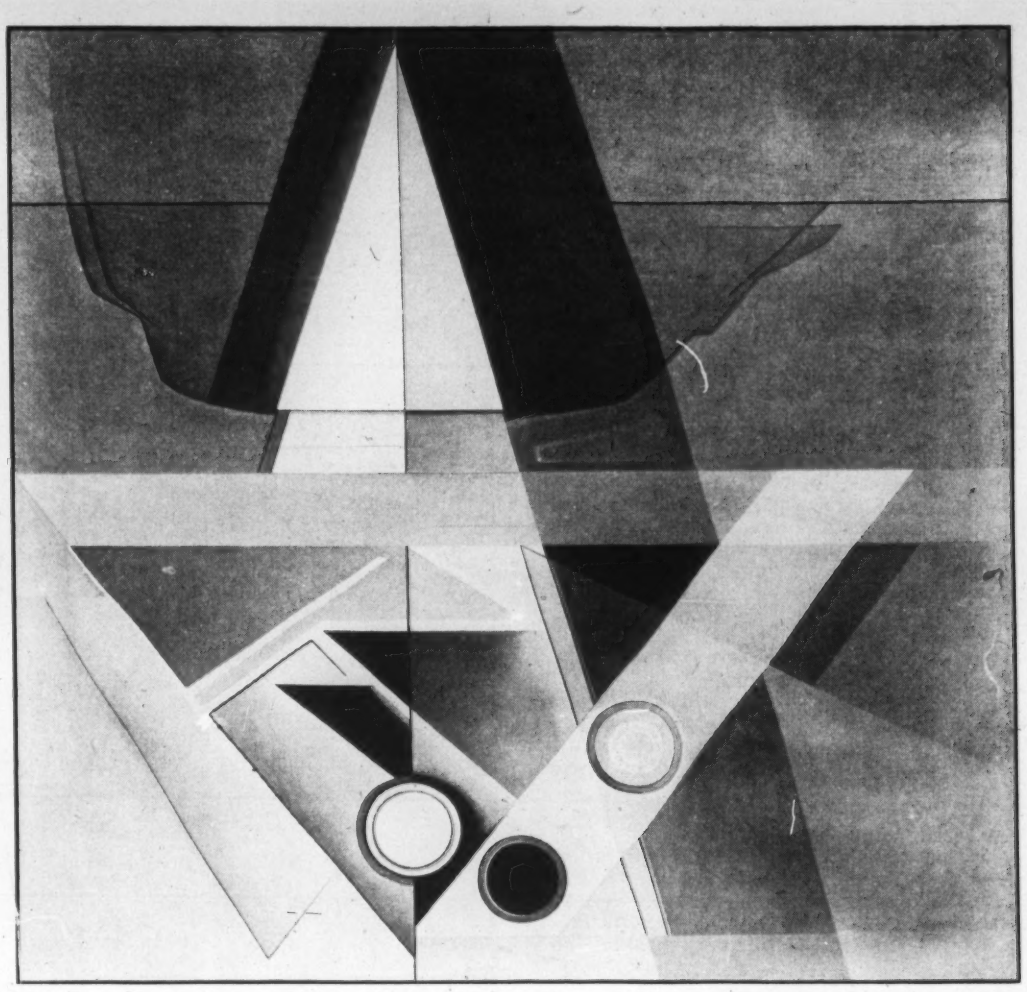
acteristic of his work for the next two decades. Five years later, Harris's work was to undergo another major transformation: 1926 was a key year. By this time, the last traces of impressionism had vanished from his pictures and the earlier richness of "realistic" textures had also disappeared. The National Gallery's "North Shore—Lake Superior", painted in 1926, introduced new elements into Harris's art. In that picture, the paint is laid on smoothly to emphasize the condensed and sharply defined contours which he now utilized.

A trip Harris made to the Arctic in the early 1930's was to virtually climax his career as a landscape painter. It provided the logical ending to a tendency which had taken his painting further and further away from the world of the living. Unable to depart geographically any further from civilization, Harris inevitably turned to the "pure" painting of abstract art.

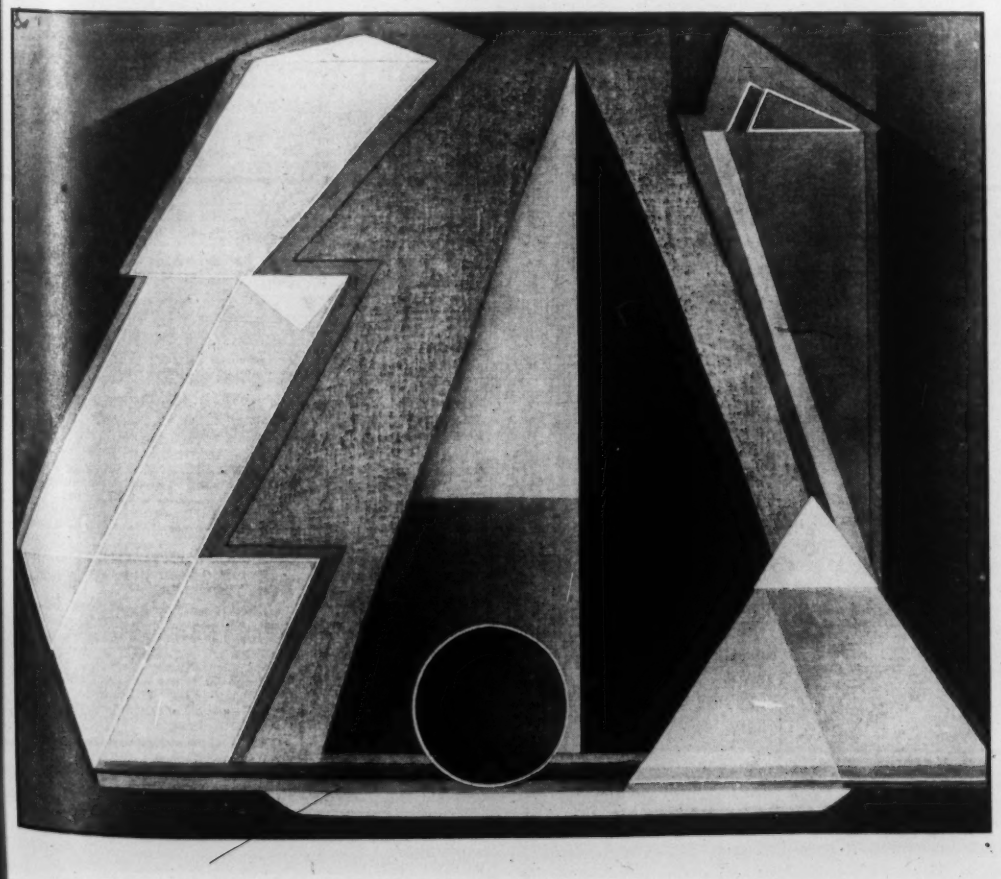
The Harris exhibition serves to point up the vital role that a single living artist has played in our country's art: but it also serves another equally important function. The stylistic differences bridged by this artist's work may oblige many gallery-goers to broaden their aesthetic vision.

IN particular, many of those intolerant of abstract expressions may find their dialectical ground disappear under their feet. They will not be able to say that Harris "can't draw" since one need only point out his illustrations for *Harper's Magazine* done forty years ago; they cannot declare that he is "insincere" since the artist has perhaps done more than any other person in Canada to encourage and assist honest expression among his contemporaries; nor can it be said that Mr. Harris paints abstracts to "cash in" on fashion, since he possesses private means.

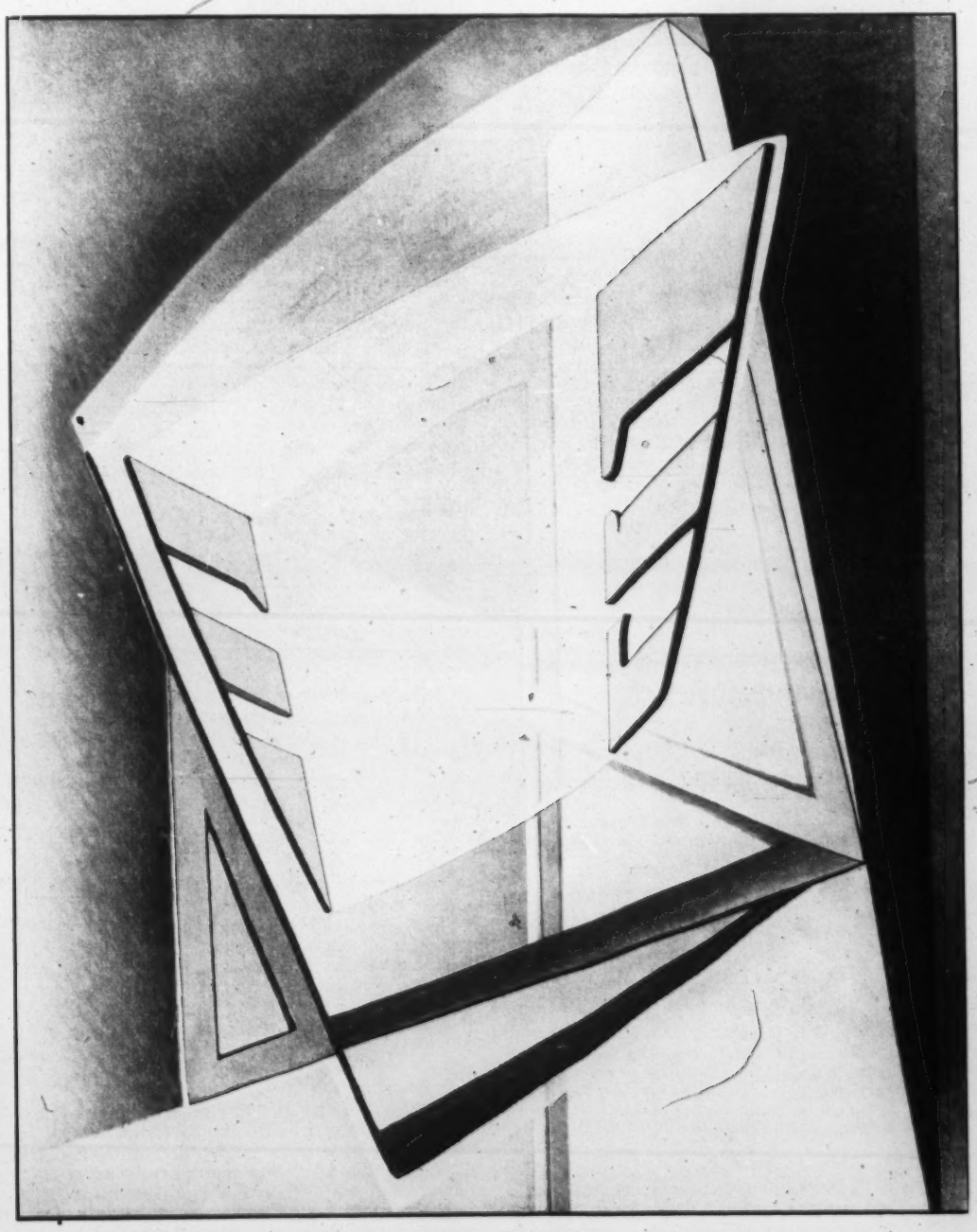
These things being so, that great band of otherwise reasonable persons who make sport of modern art may find themselves obliged to subject their immature mockery to some sort of rational analysis.



Abstraction of reality is carried almost to the ultimate in this painting. Nevertheless, there is a pictorial link between these forms and landscapes.



"Abstract Painting No. 9" is one of Harris's most recent canvases. Lyrical in color and with a rich delicacy of texture, it is one of his best works.



"Mountain Form No. 6" may be compared to earlier painting "Mountain Forms", on opposite page. It reveals the artist's increasing departure from natural forms.

Ottawa View

Women at the Convention

By THELMA CRAIG

FOR the first time in Canadian history a woman has chaired a national convention of a political party. Perhaps it is not without significance that that woman comes from the first province in Canada to grant the franchise to women. She is Miss Hilda Hesson of Winnipeg who chaired one of the sessions of the convention of the Progressive Conservative party which elected the Hon. George Drew leader of the party in Canada. Miss Hesson, the chairman and director of the Women's Association within the party, took the spotlight with as much ease, alertness and distinction as any man in the same position.

The place and prominence that Miss Hesson was given, was indicative of the role of equality of opportunity and treatment with the men toward which women in the Progressive Conservative party have taken a long step.

A few weeks ago the P.C. headquarters in Ottawa boasted that women would have a "showing" at the national convention that would far surpass the place given to women at the Liberal gathering which elected the Right Hon. Louis St. Laurent as chieftain of that party. The boast was no idle one.

True, there were only some 350 women delegates as compared with the 500 or 600 which party headquarters anticipated. But that far exceeded the less-than-200 women delegates to the Liberal convention. Moreover, it established a record for the number of women delegates to any convention of any party in Canada.

True, no woman had the opportunity to second the nomination of any of the three candidates for the leadership of the party. Besides, there were no women on the sub-committees on policy in respect to agriculture and to taxation—a pretty important omission. And there were no resolutions put forward by the Women's Association within the party asking for the usual representation which women ask for on various boards and commissions. In fact the women as women put forward no recommendations to be included in the platform of the party. They had come to the convention as delegates from riding associations, as delegates-at-large or as officers of national or provincial associations. As persons, they worked jointly with the men.

This partnership, which women had with the men to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the party, would surely have gladdened Emily Murphy and others of that quintette of Alberta women who presented the petition to the Privy Council in 1929 that forever settled the question of whether or not women were "persons".

Women occupied places among the main speakers on the program, moved resolutions, seconded resolutions, took a prominent part in committee work and in discussions on the floor. The Hon. Iva Campbell Fallis, whose appointment to the Senate was made possible by the achievement of the five women from Alberta, was not only a main speaker on the program but was vice-chairman of the convention for Ontario. Mrs. Tilly Jean Rolston, M.L.A., Point Grey, Vancouver, was also one of the main speakers and chaired the sub-committee on social security. Miss Sybil Bennett, K.C., of Brampton, was the first woman to speak from the platform when she replied to the addresses of welcome from the cities of Ottawa and Hull.

Women were represented on the committees having to do with nominations, organization and public relations, credentials and, best of all, resolutions. There were three women on the sub-committee on natural resources and immigration, nine on social security, one on veterans and defence, two on external affairs and one on labor. The report on organizations and public relations stressed "the tremendous contribution made to this party by the work of the Women's Associations throughout Canada."

Permanent Joint Secretary

Women from every province occupied seats on the platform. For the first time in the history of the P.C.'s, a woman, Mrs. H. C. Smiley of Moose Jaw, was a permanent joint secretary; another woman was named one of the two temporary joint secretaries.

The climax in the convention's recognition of women was reached when Miss Lorraine Johnston, a Vancouver delegate, moved an amendment which resulted in Resolution 19 being written into the general principles of the platform of the party. This resolution, now raised to the stature of an avowed party principle, read:

We will give practical application to the principle of equality of women in all the responsibilities of government.

The real beginning of the practical application of the principle was made in the convention. Under the leadership of the Hon. John Bracken, P.C., women had made great progress; a plank had been placed in the party platform opening to the women of the party the same opportunities available to the men. No longer were they to be considered just auxiliary forces, now they were to become active participants in the various fields of endeavor. Under Mr. Bracken's banner a concerted attempt was made to increase the interest and knowledge of women in the politics of the party and a Dominion headquarters was established for the Women's Association.

It is well known that the party headquarters made a deliberate attempt to secure the presence and participation of large numbers of women delegates. Riding association presidents were appealed to in this connection. The Women's Association headquarters in Winnipeg followed this up with messages to all women delegates emphasizing the importance of their role in electing a new leader and in formulating party policy. From the top came encouragement.

A Lead Given

To a considerable extent this was effective. It has given a lead to the riding associations. It has given a feeling to the women who attended the convention that they are part and parcel of the activities of the Progressive Conservative party and that they have ever-widening opportunities and responsibilities. The great thing was that the women who took an active part in the convention, before the eyes of the men delegates and the public, did so with such competency and good sense. They were a credit to themselves, to the party and to women generally.

A word should be said about the women's meeting at which Miss Evelyn McDonald of Toronto, chairman of the sub-committee on research within the Women's Committee, threw out suggestions for "winning" women who were on the fringes of political awareness. There was much discussion about how women should approach candidature for nomination as representatives of the party in the Federal House. There was some discussion of "sex discrimination." There were some good ideas put forward in respect to increasing membership in the party. The meeting was stimulating.

It was pretty well conceded at the convention that the best thing that had happened the P.C.'s was the winning of a woman, Mrs. George Drew. The crowded convention hall burst into ecstasy as Fiorenza Johnston Drew rose to acknowledge the tribute of the gathering as it cried out "Speech! Speech!" When she did speak in English the crowd went into raptures of applause. When she spoke in French, she had won the affection and respect of all.

Altogether, the participation of women in the 1948 Progressive Conservative convention augurs well for the renaissance of the party. In it women demonstrated beyond all doubt that they are worthy of *equality* with men in party politics. The more equal partnership with men which women in the Progressive Conservative party have won and the way in which women are carrying out this partnership cannot help but strengthen the Progressive Conservative party—something which is greatly needed if the party system necessary to the maintenance of a healthy democracy is to prevail.

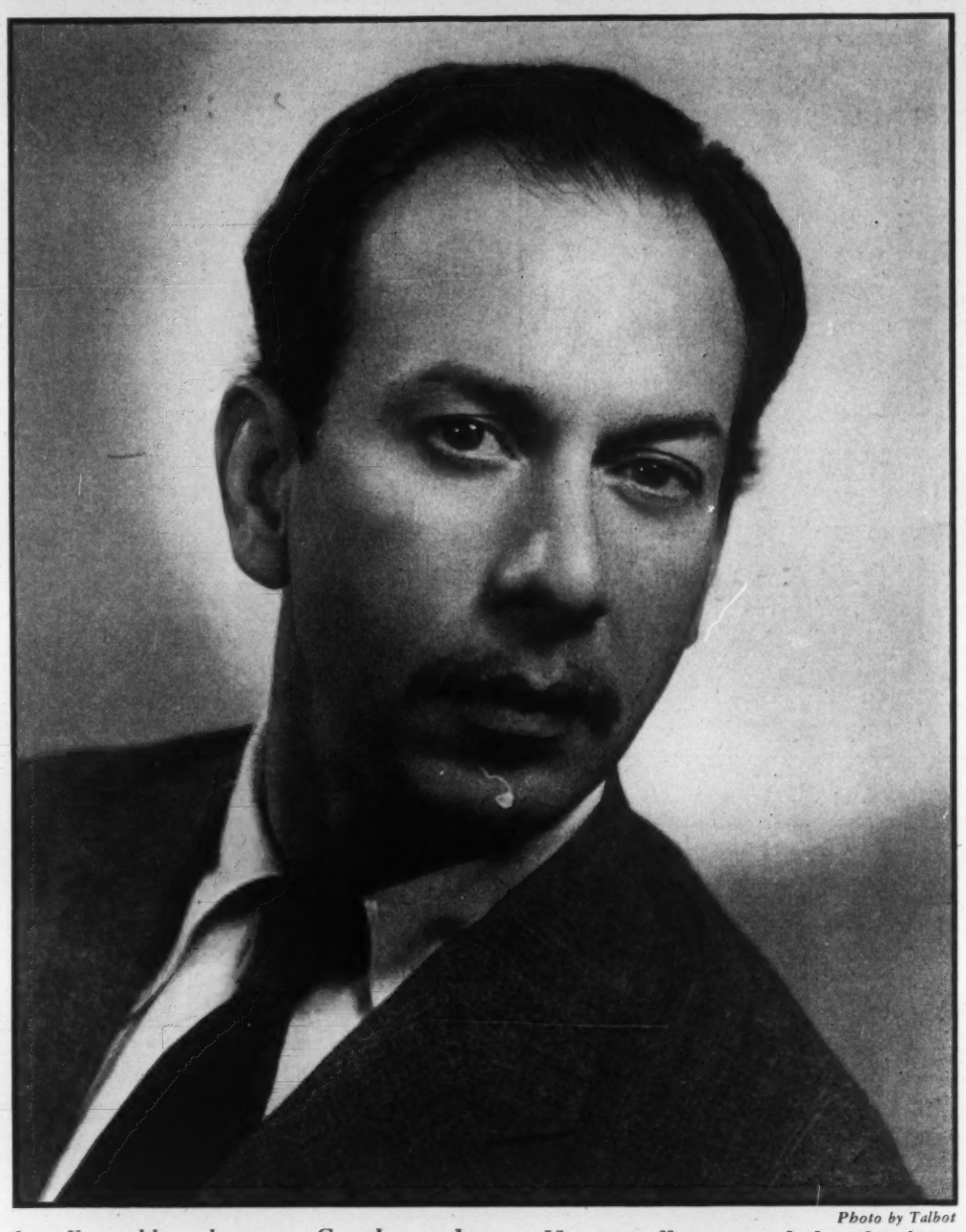


Photo by Talbot

José Ferrer likes playing to Canadian audiences. He especially requested that his latest vehicle, the Theatre Guild's production of "The Silver Whistle" by Robert E. McEnroe in which Ferrer plays the role of a lively itinerant philosopher, be presented in a one-week pre-Broadway engagement at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, beginning Mon., Oct 11.

THANKSGIVING

AT PRESENT, Thanksgiving is held in the Fall
When the Goddess of Harvest might favor or spurn us;
An Autumn Thanksgiving I don't like at all,
Since it comes at the time when I start up the furnace.

There are those who look after a furnace with ease,
But to me it's a duty both tiresome and hateful:
My lungs fill with dust and I cough and I sneeze,
And the upshot is this: I forget to be grateful.

When I ought to be rendering thanks for the crops,
I'm constructing a fire that at first is terrific;
It goes for a while, but consistently stops,
And the language I use! Well—I won't be specific.

There's a date for Thanksgiving that's more opportune;
I've a recommendation that's worthy of mention:
Postpone our Thanksgiving and have it in June
When the furnace no longer needs any attention!

J. E. P.

Passing Show

TWO new islands having been discovered in Canadian Arctic waters, we await news that Premier Duplessis is on his way to hoist the flag of Quebec over them.

•

In the U.S., Reds are reported to be working in the churches. Quite possible; hardly anybody else is.

•

San Francisco city council has decided to

abolish pigeons, and will do about as well as the United States did when it abolished liquor.

•

In Russia it is forbidden to believe in inherited characteristics, a prohibition which will continue until some successor of Stalin decides that he would like to be succeeded by his son.

•

A left-wing split-off from the C.I.O. is predicted. It will soon get so that there is nobody in the left wing except left-wingers.

•

Poem in Praise of Ontario

The cocktail lounge is cheerier
But the beverage room is beerier.

•

Critics are noting that the American short story is ceasing to have a happy ending. And it was almost the only thing left in the world that had.

•

The U.N. Assembly is emitting "calls to peace," which is much like whistling to two dogs in a dogfight.

•

No, Susan, the presidential contest is an election, not a race to see who can make the most speeches per day.

•

Amended version: Let me appoint the policemen of a nation and I care not who makes its laws.

•

"When a citizen is old enough to vote, he or she is old enough to discriminate."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Optimist!

•

Lucy says if Mr. Wallace thinks he can get elected it proves that he is so foolish that he shouldn't be.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

of the right, the party that really leads the attack against the rising forces of socialism. He has many of the gifts of political leadership. We would not go as far as a psychologist friend of ours did recently, in likening him to Franklin Roosevelt, but we can see some point in the comparison: the attractive personality, the ready smile, the persuasive radio voice, and the rather patrician air.

He is right to hand over the reins of office in Ontario immediately. He should start right away to make himself known in other provinces. For, as we said before, he has changed and grown a great deal since, by pure tenacity, he won for himself the party leadership in Ontario. While, in the intervening years, he has made many friends in his home province he has made many enemies in other provinces, particularly in the West, where he has become a real bogey. And the best way for him to debunk himself as a bogey is for him to go out to the West as a real flesh-and-blood person.

Probably, too, he should spend some time in Quebec. He is already a great deal more happy in his dealings with the French Canadians than Mr. Bracken (who, in his farewell speech, condescended to say that he was glad to see so many of them present) but he, like most of his party, lacks experience. On the other hand we hope he will not see too much of Mr. Duplessis whose completely provincial interests are quite enough to break up any national party with which he becomes associated directly or indirectly.

Gentlemen and the Jury

A GOOD many of our friends have sat on juries, and all of them say it is one of the most interesting experiences of their lives. The cases do not have to be lurid ones, involving rape, robbery or sudden death; even the more humdrum trials are so full of human interest and human nature that it would be a dull man indeed who found himself bored.

Nevertheless a number of men, presumably ignorant of what they are going to miss, make all sorts of excuses to get off jury duty. Usually these gentlemen plead that they are indispensable to their businesses. It was this type that the Chief Justice of Ontario had in mind when instructing a Grand Jury at the Fall Assizes. "Often," he said, "successful business men, occupying important positions, ask to be excused for reasons of convenience and often, too, they are the most insistent."

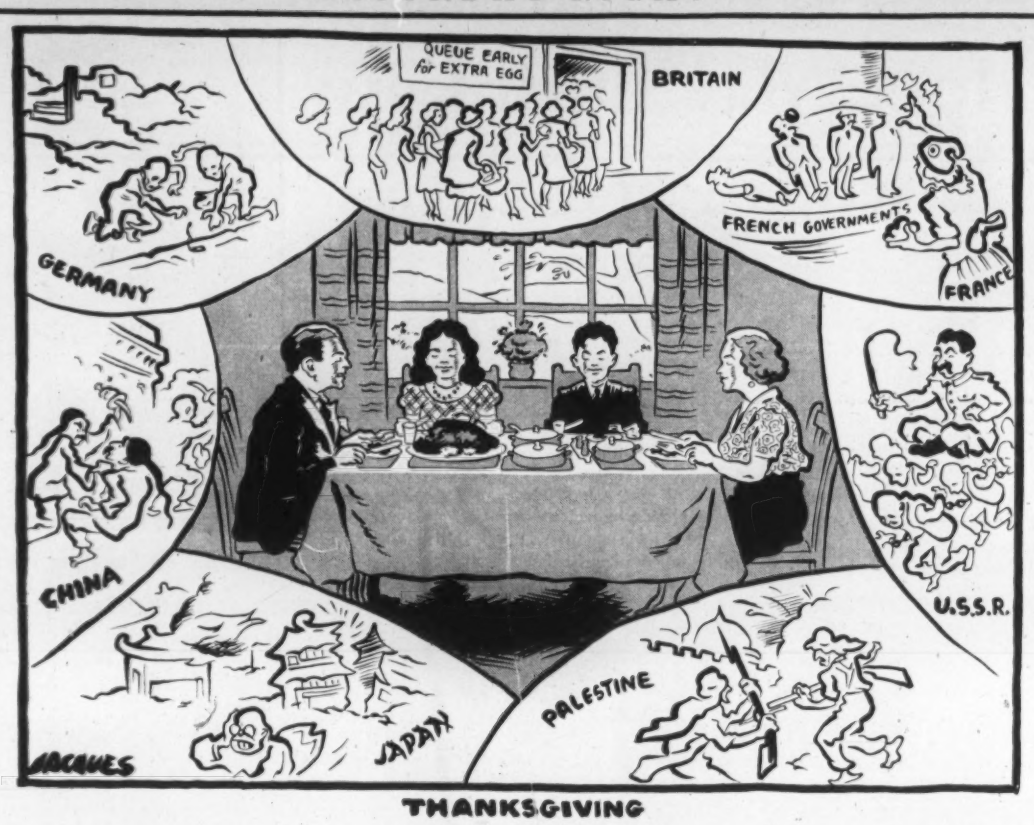
The jury system is fundamental to our system of justice and democracy. It stands for the rights of the man in the street to be tried, not by big-wigs, but by other men in the street. Like many other basically democratic institutions it is under criticism these days. Some people, putting their faith in "the experts" (in this case the judges), have no patience with the role of the ordinary man in the administration of justice. Yet there are some sorts of cases, such as negligence and slander, in which the opinion of the common man obviously should be the deciding factor; moreover, there are some sorts of judges who, at any rate on some sorts of cases, can scarcely merit the title of expert.

It will be a sad day if, owing to the continued unwillingness of some classes of people to serve, the jury system falls into disrepute. After all, as the Chief Justice went on to say, "the sacrifice that the humble working man makes in being away from his work while on jury duty is as great to him as that of an administrator in a high position in the business world."

Fit to Print

DOWN in Argentina the newspaper situation is gradually getting sorted out although it has taken Col. Peron a little time to do it. He has been helped a great deal by his wife, "Little Eva", who has become one of the most important publishers in the country. Who would have thought, back in the days when she was an actress, that she had this in front of her?

In Argentina, as in so many countries, there is a shortage of paper, and it is clearly of the highest importance to the country that it should get into the right hands and that the right sort of things should be printed on it. It is equally important that none of the wrong sort of things should be printed on it.



THANKSGIVING

Three years ago, before Col. Peron got control of the country, a man named Senor Agusti used to put out a newspaper called *Noticias Graficas*, and he actually used to oppose Col. Peron. This undesirable situation has been dealt with gradually. On eight occasions the paper has been closed down because of the undesirable things it was saying. But this was a rather inconclusive arrangement. Now Mr. Agusti has been named Ambassador to Russia—although, since relations between Argentina and Moscow are not very warm, he may not go there for some time—and his paper has been bought by Senora Peron.

There will, apparently, be some changes in editorial policy. Senor Desimone, who was Senor Agusti's right hand man on the paper, has been let out. Recently he has been quite reasonable, but he used to be anti-Peron before he was kidnapped and beaten by a group of men who have not been identified.

The change in ownership may well help *Noticias Graficas* in keeping up its supplies of paper. Other papers may be less fortunate. One publisher, interviewed by the New York *Herald Tribune*, said that "six anti-government newspapers in the interior of the country probably can't continue publishing for more than two to six weeks." However, it is good to know that all the news which, according to Senora Peron, is fit to print will continue to be printed.

Laval

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, situated in the ancient city of Quebec and almost as old as the city itself, is without question one of the great universities of Canada. In the past few years we believe it has made a greater contribution to Canadian harmony and unity than any other educational institution. In a hundred different ways it is trying to learn about that part of Canada that lies outside its native province, and to help all sorts of people from outside to learn about Quebec. We hope that its appeal for $10,000,000 will be successful and that much of the money will come from English-speaking Canadians.

World Bank and Fund

THE World Bank and the World Monetary Fund have been holding their annual meetings in Washington, and two points of special interest have emerged.

The World Bank has apparently worked out its proper place in relation to the European Recovery Plan. There was some doubt, when the Plan was being put into operation, whether the Bank would be left with anything to do in Europe. This was emphasized by the fact that Congress clearly laid it down that European Recovery Administration was to make loans as well as gifts.

However, according to the Bank's report, there is going to be room for Bank loans as well as E.R.P. loans. This is a good thing from the general point of view of European recovery, and, from the point of view of our own interest in getting more U.S. dollars, it is a good thing too. Already $12.5 millions have been spent in Canada out of the Bank's loans to overseas countries.

The most interesting thing about the past year's work of the International Monetary Fund is that it has very recently arranged an advance to Czechoslovakia. The amount is not large—$6 millions—but the principles involved are important.

Czechoslovakia is in the Russian sphere of influence. The fact that the Fund, of which Russia is not even a member, will make such an advance indicates that the Western countries that dominate the Fund, including U.S.A., are still willing to do business across the iron curtain. The impasse is not complete; talks can still take place in some spheres and on some matters. Even more significant, in accepting the credit the Czechs have said they will allow an investigating mission from the Fund to visit the country and report on its economic condition. This is a real hole in the curtain. It suggests that Czechoslovakia may yet play an important part in bridging the gulf between east and west.

DELAYING ACTION

On Turning to God

WE SUPPOSE it is wrong of us, and that we ought to rejoice over any sinner that repents, but we cannot help being disgusted by people who have said foolish and dangerous things all their lives and who then suddenly "turn to God" and start to lecture us about Him as if we had never heard of Him before. We are especially irritated if they go on saying the foolish and dangerous things at the same time.

These ill-tempered remarks are prompted by reading through Col. Charles Lindbergh's new book, "Of Flight and Life" (Saunders, $2). The Colonel tells us quite unblushingly that he started out his adult life with an idea that mankind was going to be lifted to a new level of civilization by the aeroplane. It seems that he has not shed this simple faith entirely because he starts his book with a description of a high-altitude flight in which he nearly "blacked out". His return "from the border of death" taught him "that in worshipping science man gains power but loses the quality of life."

He is equally unrepentant about his role before and during World War II, when, be it remembered, he urged friendship with the godless Nazis, the maintenance of American isolation while Hitler overran Christian Europe and Britain, and finally a negotiated peace rather than complete and decisive victory over the powers of darkness. How can a man who still holds that this advice was good expect us to take him seriously when he now invites us to be "guided by the eternal truths of God"?

Our Prediction

AN Illinois professor predicts that "man-made robots may become more intelligent than their human creators." He goes on to describe the human mind as "no more than a mechanical switchboard."

To our way of thinking he knows very little about the human mind—at least about the more interesting part of it. This is not the part that works like a rather slow and often inaccurate adding machine but rather the part that lives and loves, builds and dreams, hopes and worships. Our own prediction is that men will never create a robot that does any of these things. Indeed they will probably never create a robot that is sufficiently human to make a mistake.

Fiorenza

IT WAS fitting that a woman should have had the last word at the Progressive Conservative Convention, just before Mr. Macdonnell declared the meeting closed. From the beginning, when Miss Johnston of British Columbia carried the support of the whole gathering in her demand that "equality of women with men" should be taken from its obscurity amongst the thirty planks in the platform and made into one of the seven guiding principles of the party, the women delegates played a constructive part in the meeting. But there was something rather special in the air when Mrs. Drew came up into the spotlight with the camera men scrambling about on their ladders and tables like a load of monkeys.

Her husband had just given a fine speech of acceptance—easy, fluent, unpretentious; most of it in a rather informal manner which suited the occasion better than high oratory. The new leader is always a fine looking man but he never looked better than he did that evening, glowing with success. His wife's little speech—everyone knew it would be good, of course—would be a pleasant liqueur at the end of a good dinner — something rather sweet, like curaçao.

It turned out to be Napoleon brandy. It brought an exciting evening to a triumphal end. It was good when she began in English, she knew her husband and he would live up to his great new responsibilities, but when she changed to French it was superb—witty and warm and wise. He was not "my husband" any longer, but "mon homme" . . . "Il a gagné ses epaulettes!"

Look out, Mr. St. Laurent! George may not be strong enough to carry much of Quebec, but Fiorenza might.

U.N.'s Flame of Hope May Burn Low But Faith in Its Future Persists

By PETER INGLIS

The world's attention is focussed on the third general session of the U.N. General Assembly. Last week the crisis was heightened by the decision of the western powers to place the German question before the Security Council. For difficulty this one is head and shoulders above any of the thorny 69 items on the Assembly's agenda, ranging from atomic control and the admission of new members to Bernadotte's report on Palestine.

However, after the bitter denunciations, such as those delivered by the western and Soviet delegates last week, there will still be, this writer believes, a residuum of international strength—a cause for faith in the U.N. and an answer to the question of its survival.

Although far from the optimism that marked the San Francisco genesis, the U.N. is slowly and with difficulty developing a character which, according to this Canadian journalist now covering Assembly proceedings, can already be sensed. Belgium's Prime Minister Paul Henri Spaak called on the U.N. to "relight the flame that burned in us at San Francisco". Mr. Inglis believes that the U.N. flame of hope, though low, is still alight. The U.N. has not established the rule of law among nations yet but there is a growing sense of public morality.

Paris.

THE Palais de Chaillot—the superbly modern structure which from now until Christmas is international ground and the home of the United Nations General Assembly—abounds in bronze inscriptions of verse, sometimes painfully apt verse, most of it from the pen of Paul Valéry. There are for instance, the lines on the easterly of the two main buildings of the Chaillot group, which houses the press section and much of the secretariat:

> "It depends on him who passes here
> Whether I be tomb or treasure house . . . .
> Enter not here . . without desire."

So far, the Palais de Chaillot has had more the atmosphere of a tomb than of a treasure house—a wild tomb atop which the nations have been dancing, on a steadily rising pitch, a dance which everybody tries to pretend is not a dance of death.

Perhaps the best commentary on the mood of this strange New Babel is the fact that the speech of Andrei Vishinsky in the opening general debate was widely hailed in the wet-plastered, paint-smelling corridors of Chaillot as "conciliatory." Andrei Vishinsky called the United States all the usual names: imperialist, warmonger, aggressor, power-mad and the rest. But he refrained from attacking Secretary of State Marshall personally; he did not call him a flat-footed recidivist; he did not employ any of the personal slander which, to the Russian mind, appears to be the most telling form of polemic. That, in the strange diplomacy of this taut fall of 1948, is conciliation.

It is easy to be hopeless about the low state to which the United Nations General Assembly—the body which was to be the world parliament, the world forum, the point at which the world could talk out its problems—has fallen. It is easy to wonder, for instance, whether the nations can ever really hope to work out an international system of morality when the moral base of their own systems is, in so many cases, so shaky. It is easy to wonder—in fact it is impossible, after a few days in the strange, sterile, neuter atmosphere of the United Nations as they exist today not to wonder—whether any good can come from the talking of nations since they abandoned speaking for the sake of negotiation and began speaking solely for self-justification.

Deep in the Recesses

But there does still seem to be some tiny flame of hope flickering somewhere deep in the recesses of Chaillot—a tiny fire which makes the western countries come back again and again, somewhat like a child that feels itself entitled to a candy and persists in pestering for it, in new attempts to make themselves understood; to make the crushing rightness of their case understood (there is no frustration so terrible as to be sure of your rightness and yet not be recognized as right). It is a tiny fire for "the other side," too; somehow, while they are still claiming, and convincingly as far as their own people are concerned, that they have been thwarted at every turn, and while they could so easily turn their backs on the United Nations, they, too, keep coming back from some obscure motivation of their own—a motivation, I suspect sometimes, which has much in it of religious missionary zeal.

The U.N. flag waving over Chaillot Palace, Paris, after the building had been formally turned over to U.N. for the most critical meeting of the General Assembly since its inception.

It is a negative little hope—the nations are at least still talking, and as long as they talk one can believe that they may not act.

In the two years since the General Assembly first met on North American soil the United Nations have developed, at Flushing Meadows and Lake Success, what might almost be called a national character, and the trip across the Atlantic to French soil has not changed it. It is a quality which makes it possible to spot a building, a piece of mimeographed paper or a person, as United Nations with the same definiteness as their American or French or British equivalents.

In architectural style, United Nations is a compound of insulating board; glass panels; burnt-pink-beige paint; signs in silver letters on royal blue backgrounds; toilets which always manage to look tidy but temporary; fancy modern lighting fixtures, and, of course, the inevitable rows of bright flags which, from

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ernest Bevin, U.K. Foreign Secretary, told the U.N. Assembly that if the black fury of atomic war descends on mankind Russia will be to blame.

year to year, stretch always a little longer.

In mood, United Nations is a blend of poly-lingual discussion over the eternal bar with the eternal mediocre drinks; unimportant people tensely whispering secrets and more important people trying to look as if they know no secrets; a strange, rather cumbersome new language peppered with words like "seize" (more properly spelled in this usage, say the purists, "seise") which you find yourself talking in spite of all your good intentions after a couple of weeks; endless numbered mimeographed papers; scurrying stenographers who do little and try to look as if they do much; an all-pervading sexual consciousness which comes from the hordes of bright young women the organization employs and, especially, from the common gossip of their *amours* with male members of the secretariat.

All this has been transplanted across the Atlantic unchanged—and it says something for the strength with which this "national identity" is rooted that it has been able to survive amid the highly distinctive surroundings of the Palais de Chaillot.

Palace Transformation

Chaillot was built in 1937 to house a world's fair and since then has been transformed into a series of museums, as a showcase for the cultural beauties of old France. Much of the contents were built in—replicas of frescoes and murals, plaster copies of architectural features of castles and cathedrals, statuary and the like. When the buildings were fixed up for United Nations use, everything movable was removed, but much of this built-in art had, perforce, to remain. As a result, an ancient madonna from a Southern French church gazes out, in tranquil unconcern, above the press bar; renaissance statuary peers, with seeming inquisitiveness, over the wallboard partitions of offices; the accreditations officer sits under a plaque of Louis XIV cherubs.

Chaillot is a superb set of buildings, in the gracious modern style which the French achieve once in a long while when they really try, surrounded by gardens, terraces, fountains and pools in profusion and with a vista across the Seine and up the *Champ de Mars*. But as the seat of a great international conference, Chaillot is not without short-comings.

The assembly chamber, which is actually the most modern theatre in Paris, is built underground, beneath the central courtyard. To reach it from the press section, or, for that matter, from almost any other office, involves descending the equivalent of ten full stories, and then walking horizontally for almost a quarter-mile. There are no direct elevators; one joins the offices to the ground floor; another, around the corner, joins the ground floor to the general vicinity of the theatre—and having reached this last point you have to climb upstairs again to get in. The elevators are out of service frequently, and then the staff and the press make the painful acquaintance of what is known around Chaillot as "Thrombosis Hill"—two innocent-looking flights of stairs which actually go up, between them, a good sixty feet.

There have been a host of other petty annoyances to add their own little bit of tension on top of the existing tension of a world-in-crisis: telephones that did not work for the first three days; plasterers and painters still working on jobs that should have been finished weeks ago; poor ventilation; the entire absence of drinking water anywhere in the building (apparently part of the terms of the bar concession); the delivery to the press section of nothing but continental-style typewriters (whose keyboards start azertyuiop instead of the English-speaking qwertyuiop); shortage of press seats in the assembly hall; too-small and too-distant committee rooms.

But slowly the United Nations is moulding Chaillot to its own pattern; slowly the annoyances are being compromised away. Still, hidden away in some recess, there burns the tiny fire that keeps people working and, each after his own fashion, hoping.

France, host to the present U.N. Assembly in Paris, is having her own internal troubles. Radical Socialist Henri Queuille, the country's fourth premier in seven weeks, is shown chatting to a reporter.

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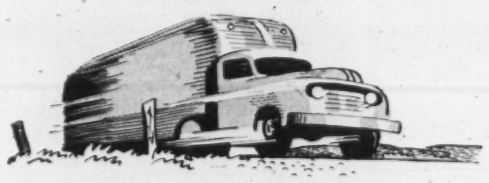

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman Neglecting Foreign Policy For Campaign, G.O.P. Charge

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE political polls say it's all over but the shouting. That leaves only one question: How badly will President Truman be beaten? The presidential election returns appear to be such a foregone conclusion that the question has been asked: Would it be surprising if the President got no electoral votes at all?

The Dewey-Warren political powerhouse may believe that the election is won, but it is not letting up in its terrific vote-getting offensive. This week the Republican leaders demonstrated that they will leave nothing undone to assure a victory. Governor Dewey had managed to exploit conduct of foreign relations to the complete advantage of the G.O.P. without violating his pledge to keep foreign affairs on a thoroughly non-partisan basis to present a united front to Stalin. And Governor Warren, long known for his interest in social welfare, answered Democratic charges that a Republican victory will bring on a depression by promising a broad social aid domestic program guaranteeing a "reasonable floor of economic and social security."

Mr. Truman had been getting a friendly response with his old-fashioned "give 'em hell" campaign, but he apparently has left himself wide open to Republicans' exploitation of the fact that he has left foreign policy almost entirely to his subordinates.

Mr. Dewey made no secret of the fact that he has maintained constant contact with the Paris negotiations on the Berlin crisis through his foreign affairs adviser, John Foster Dulles. In fact, the reason for the wide publicity given to this interest in the foreign problem has just become apparent. Mr. Dewey got a favorable response here to his warning to any "dictator or trigger-happy militarists" that the political campaign would not divide the U.S. He coupled that warning with the comment that "they must not assume that because a person in a position of high importance is going around preaching disunity that we are in fact divided." Regardless of who wins the election, he said, the American people are united against totalitarian aggression.

Newspapers favorable to the Republican cause have taken up this task on foreign policy with a vengeance. They point out that little has been said up to this time about "the ignominious position in which a President of the United States finds himself today in the midst of one of the gravest crises in the nation's history." There it is, as neat an exploitation of presidential handling or lack of handling of foreign policy as you could ask. Here is how the Republican forces are trying to document this attack on Mr. Truman.

It is no secret that while Mr. Truman has been barnstorming, officials in Washington have been working around the clock trying to formulate American policy toward the Russians. They have kept the President informed by messages of what they are doing, but, it is claimed, Mr. Truman has been completely removed from the actual making of policy.

The Republicans now solemnly ask: Mr. Truman is out around the country shaking hands and speech-making, but wouldn't he get more votes by staying at home and attending to public business? The Republican forces bolster this assault by claiming that there is such a feeling of lack of confidence in Mr. Truman's capacity to decide important questions that the group to which he has delegated power on foreign policy goes on with its work without him.

Basically, the charge is that Mr. Truman is not sufficiently informed to deal with present-day questions of diplomacy, especially while he is out stumping; whereas Governor Dewey has managed to keep himself completely abreast of foreign problems.

Continuing this accusation to its conclusion, the G.O.P. critics point out that under the Constitution, the President of the United States is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations. The Secretary of State is his agent, but, it is contended, "never before in a major crisis has a President abdicated so completely."

No One Responsible

Furthermore, it is explained that none of the group which is making policy, are directly responsible to the people. None are elected officers. Thus, with the President neglecting foreign affairs to beat the bushes for votes, the conduct of vital foreign relations is completely removed from the people through their elected representatives. That is the G.O.P. charge. This ingenious use of foreign affairs as ammunition against Mr. Truman may, however, be motivated by a practical desire to get him off his speech-making junket. The President has been pulling in some votes. The last Gallup poll cut down the Dewey lead somewhat.

The Senate is still in doubt. Republican Senators up for election this year who are in danger of being defeated are: Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota; John S. Cooper of Kentucky; Chapman Revercome of West Virginia; Edward V. Robertson of Wyoming. It will take only four seats to put control of the Senate back into Democratic hands. And that would be a catastrophe for a new President anxious to set a legislative record.

The Dewey-Warren organization appears, however, to now be fully cognizant of that danger, and has planned speaking schedules and campaign effort to bolster the weak spots.

So sure are the Republicans of a landslide victory that speculation has turned to the size of the winning vote and the composition of the new cabinet.

It is estimated between 56 and 60 million votes will be the case in this election and it is predicted that Dewey will get 51 per cent. How many votes the Democrats will get depend on the successes of the Wallace Third Party and the Thurmond States Rights ticket in the south. One estimate is that Wallace will poll between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 votes and that Thurmond may get 2,000,000. Those will be votes taken from the Democrats.

Another uphappy augury for Mr. Truman is that bets are being made that the States Rights ticket will get more electoral votes than Mr. Truman. He would need 266 electoral votes to succeed himself in the Presidency. Already Dewey is sure of taking New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, California, and the New England and many other states.

The conjecture that Mr. Truman may get few if any electoral votes arises from the similarity between this campaign and that of 1928. The winner that year was Herbert Hoover, who is likely to be a power in the 81st Congress with a Dewey victory, through the far-reaching effect of his recommendations for reorganization of government. Mr. Hoover was no great shakes at vote getting and his Democratic opponent Al Smith, had far more popular appeal. Yet Mr. Hoover won by 444 electoral votes to 87.

The only States carried by Smith were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi and Rhode Island, and the States Righters seem to have a claim on all but one of these.

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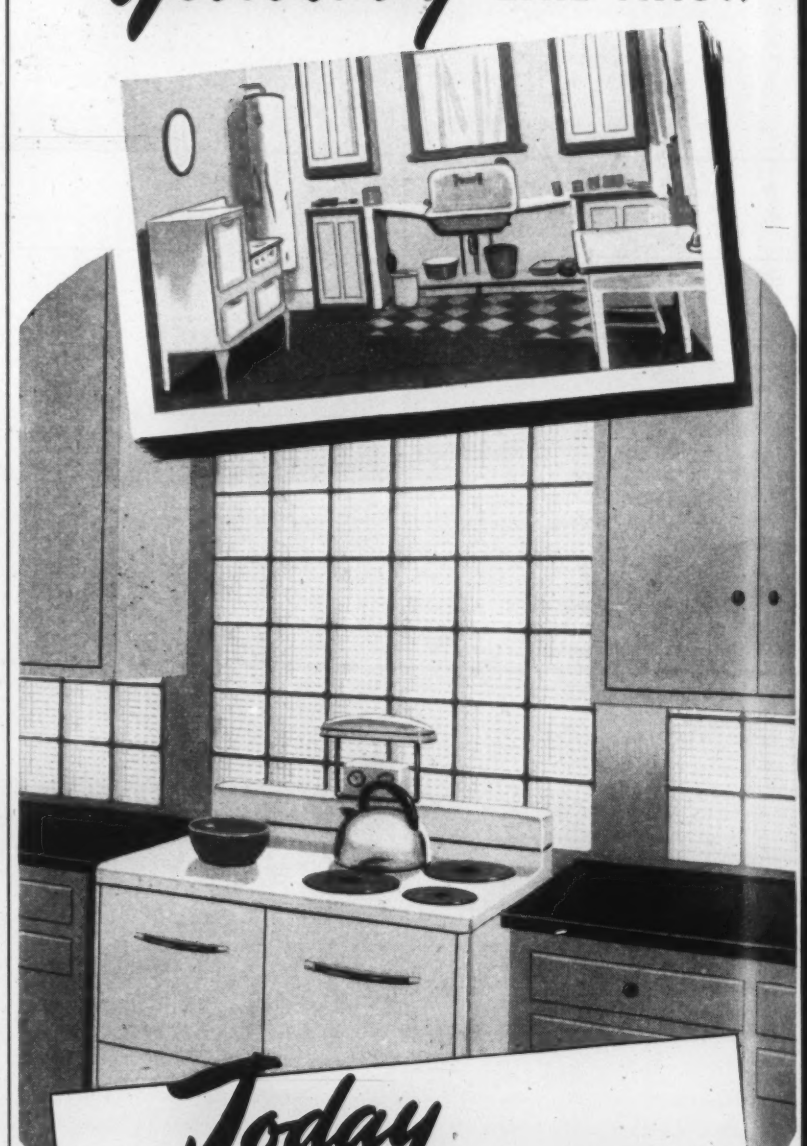

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LIGHTER SIDE

Gently Smiling Jaws

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT SEEMS curious that the Central Committee of the Soviet Party didn't concern itself sooner with the firing of Mr. G. Ryklin, editor of the Soviet humorous periodical *The Crocodile*. Certainly Mr. Ryklin's case should have taken precedence over that of Composer Shostakovitch, since for one person who can follow party-line deviation in a musical score there must be at least a hundred who can understand and be influenced by a simple unregimented joke. The Central Committee, however, has finally got round to *The Crocodile*, whose function from now on is to become a "fighting organ of Soviet satire and humor" designed to "criticize the bourgeois culture of the West, exposing its ideological emptiness and nonsense."

The following is a purely speculative dramatization of the scene in the editorial office of *The Crocodile* the morning after the purge. The newly appointed editor has just called in his leading contributor for a consultation on coming issues. The contributor is a tense, lean, harassed looking man, in fact a typical humorist. So far he has escaped the purge but he is being watched and he knows it.

Editor: Now how about a light article on anti-racialism in America for our first issue? Or maybe one on the incidence of hookworm and pellagra in the Southern States?

Contributor (dully): Well, if you feel that it would be suitable material for a humorous periodical.

Editor: Why, it can't miss. For instance, I wrote a piece on lynching in America back in April and the public went crazy over it. Here, I've got a letter here—

(He rummages through his top drawer and brings out a letter.)

Editor (reading): "That piece of yours on 'Lynching in the American South' was a knockout. I read it to the wife and kiddies after supper and it had them in stitches. As a matter of fact, our little Grishka had to be hospitalized shortly after, an emergency that was taken care of fortunately by provisions of the People's and Workers' Hospitalization Scheme sponsored by our glorious U.S.S.R., etc., etc., etc."

Contributor (with the depressed air of a man who has heard all this before): Well, I'll see what I can do.

EDITOR (laughing): And the funny part of it was I hadn't intended it as a humorous piece at all. So you can see the kind of ready-made audience you have for that sort of thing. How about a funny piece on "Occupational Hazards in the American Baked Porcelain Industry", or "The Seamy Side of the Great American Bathroom"?

(The contributor makes notes, looking more dismal than ever. And after a moment the editor continues.)

Editor: Then, what about the American Dollar? There's a great field for satire there.

Contributor (brightening): As a matter of fact I had thought of doing a series on the power and perfidy of the American dollar.

Editor (shaking his head): You better lay off the power and just stick to the perfidy . . . . Look, I've got a great idea for that. You take an American character, a Mr. Armtwister, the typical American capitalist —you know, big stout chap in a double-breasted suit and horn-rimmed glasses. You could build him up like Ernest Bevin. Well, you have the sort of character who goes round frightening old ladies in wheel-chairs and pushing cripples out of windows, etc., etc. Great sense of humor. Then on his more sinister side he's the type who tries to force rehabilitation on a helpless and unwilling population. See what I mean.

Contributor (more boldly): You don't think it might be a good idea to keep ERP out of it?

Editor: It all depends on how you handle it. You've got to use subtlety naturally. For instance, you put quotes round "rehabilitation." Don't worry, the readers of *Crocodile* will get the idea. (He laughs amiably.) Well, I seem to be doing most of the talking. How about you? You got any bright ideas for our next issue?

Contributor (uneasily): Well, I did adapt a sort of title-poem but I'm afraid it won't be quite in line with our new policy.

Editor: Well, let's see it.

(The contributor, after a little hesitation, produces the poem and watches uneasily while the editor reads it, frowning heavily.)

Editor (reading aloud):

How doth the little Crocodile
Improve its reputation
By pouring scorn in Soviet style
On every bourgeois nation.

How cheerfully he seems to grin
How neatly spreads his claws,
While welcoming contributors in
With gently smiling jaws.

EDITOR (after a lengthy silence): Very funny. Very very funny. About as funny as a cancelled ration book.

Contributor (anxiously): You understand I didn't write it. The original was written by the Rev. Charles Dodgson, a sort of English clergyman.

Editor: You got the original here?

Contributor: Right here in my briefcase. (He produces the original and the editor begins to read. As he reads his frown gradually clears.)

Editor: Why this is wonderful stuff!

Contributor (incredulously): You mean you think it's funny?

Editor: Certainly not. In the first place if it were funny it would have no place in a fighting organ of Soviet humor. And in the second place it isn't funny . . . No, I mean it illustrates perfectly the ideological emptiness and nonsense of bourgeois culture. I think maybe we ought to run the first whole chapter, "Down the Rabbit-Hole", in our next issue.

Contributor (hesitantly): There's just one point. Supposing the *Crocodile* readers actually like it. I mean, supposing they get a kick out of ideological emptiness?

Editor: In that case we can always go back to light articles on lynching in the Southern States.

(He is now in high good humor and he leans forward with his hand on the contributor's knee.)

Editor: Understand, this isn't for print or even for circulation. But did you hear the latest about the Commissar's wife and how she got a pass from the Headquarters Committee to go to the top of the fish queue?

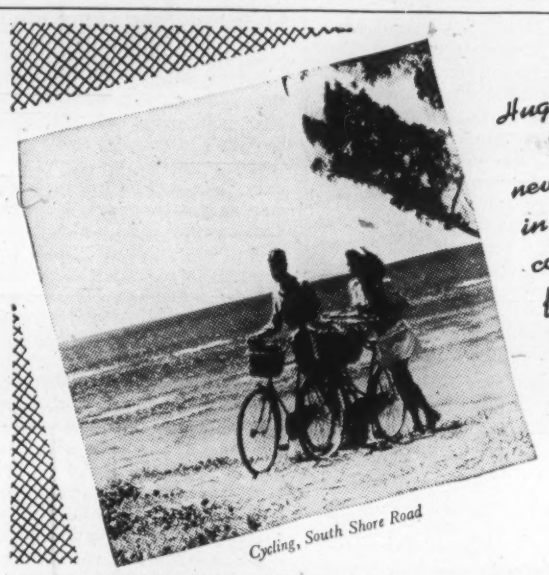
• •

EUROPEAN LULLABY

(Suggested by an editorial in S.N.)

HUSH, my baby, cease your crying.
Some day you'll grow up to be a
good little D. P. in Canada,
The land of opportunity. You might
even reach the dizzy social height
of an apartment-house janada.
Grow up fast, my love, and be sure
you turn out to be a paragon of
health and sanitation,
For we're fairly high up on the list
of those who are waiting to get on
the list for exportation.
Once we arrive at the promised land
and see that you're well-established
in your job, then Daddy and I will
vanish,
Because if we live together as a family of D. P.'s we'll lay ourselves
open to the criticism of being clannish.
In praising your new-found land, it
will not be necessary to strike too
demonstrative an attitude:
The government will appropriate for
itself a regular hunk of your pay-envelope, taking for-granted your
gratitude.
So cease your crying, honey. If you
turn out to be a good D. P., but not
too good, maybe you'll never
Be sent back to this horrible place.
My goodness! Baby's crying harder
than ever!

J. E. P.



"Cream and Ruby Roses", a detailed canvas by the famous French painter of flowers, Henri Fantin-Latour, revealing his delicate use of light.

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Parliament Is Endangered By Mr. King's Principle

By EUGENE FORSEY

When Prime Minister King announced the appointment of L. B. Pearson to the Cabinet, he said that the civil service should be regarded as "the steppingstone to the Ministry". This would result in a major change of job for the civil servant, traditionally an impartial expert who advises his minister without political bias.

Dr. Eugene Forsey, research director of the Canadian Congress of Labor, argues that this new principle enunciated by Mr. King is subversive of parliamentary methods. It would reduce parliament to a debating chamber, and elevate the expert of the civil service to a political role.

AT THE PRESS conference at which he announced Mr. Pearson's appointment to the Cabinet, Mr. King is reported to have said, "with rather special emphasis," that the civil service should be regarded as "the steppingstone to the Ministry." If he really said this, it is the most extraordinary statement of his career. For it asserts a constitutional principle as novel as it is subversive of parliamentary government.

No previous Prime Minister of Canada, no other public man of any standing anywhere in the Commonwealth, no authority on the Constitution, has ever said anything even remotely resembling it. On the contrary, every reputable writer on the Cabinet system has dwelt "with rather special emphasis" on the vital importance of the opposite principle, that Parliament is the steppingstone to the Ministry.

Practice, even his own, is almost equally decisive against Mr. King's statement. In Britain, few, if any, civil servants have been taken direct into the Ministry, fewer still into the Cabinet. Some, like Sir George Cornewall Lewis in 1847, and Sir John Anderson in 1938, have resigned from the civil service, been elected to Parliament as private members, and then have been taken into the Ministry. But that is a very different matter, and even that has been rare.

In Canada, the classic British principle has been modified by our federal system: Parliament and the provincial legislatures have been the steppingstones to the Ministry. Dominion Prime Ministers have often brought into their Cabinets men from outside Parliament: at least fifty-four of them. But twelve of these were provincial Premiers, three provincial ex-Premiers, one an ex-Premier of the pre-confederation province of Canada; three were leaders of provincial oppositions, six provincial ministers, one a provincial ex-minister, two members of provincial legislatures, seven ex-members of the House of Commons. Only three civil servants—Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, General LaFlèche and Mr. Pearson—have been brought straight into the Cabinet, and of these Mr. Mitchell was an ex-member of the House. No Canadian Prime Minister except Mr. King has ever brought a civil servant into the Cabinet at one leap, and even Mr. King never did it until 1941, and has done it only three times in a list of more than three score appointments.

His Own Path

Mr. King seeks to bolster his new principle by "recalling" to the press conference that "he himself followed the same path as Mr. Pearson, stepping up from Deputy Minister of Labor to the Laurier Cabinet." But his recollection is at fault. Actually he followed the same path as Sir George Lewis and Sir John Anderson. He "stepped up from Deputy Minister of Labor" to the House of Commons, and from the House of Commons to the Laurier Cabinet. He resigned as Deputy Minister, September 21, 1908, to run for the House of Commons in the general election. He was elected October 26. He served a whole session as a private member. Not until June 2, 1909, two weeks after prorogation, was he sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Labor.

But, it may be argued, granted that the principle is novel; granted that it is a little odd that it has been so long hid from the wise and prudent and has been revealed to Mr. King only in the dying moments of his twenty-one years as Prime Minister; is it any the worse for that? What warrant is there for describing it as "subversive of parliamentary government"? Is it anything more than a very minor innovation, and perhaps a salutary one?

Confounding the Functions

A minor innovation it most certainly is not. For it utterly confounds the distinct, and in many ways opposite, functions of the minister and the civil servant. The minister is the layman, the civil servant is the expert. But parliamentary government is essentially government by laymen. That is its genius. It vests supreme executive power not in experts, chosen by competitive examination, but in amateurs, chosen usually because they have proved their ability in Parliament. There is a place for the expert, and an increasingly important place. But it is a subordinate place. The minister decides, the civil servant advises, and carries out the minister's decisions. In practice, the advice is often decisive, and a weak minister may be no more than a gramophone for his permanent officials. But that does not alter the fact that power ultimately rests (subject, of course, to the Cabinet and Parliament) with the minister, not the official.

In the words of Sir George Lewis, "It is not the business of a cabinet minister to work his department. It is his business to see that it is properly worked." He is the link between the expert and the public. The expert knows his own field. But the more he knows about it, the less he is likely to know about anything else, and the more likely he is to think that his own field is everything. To the cobbler, there's nothing like leather. One essential function of the minister is to remind the cobblers that the world is not made of leather, still less of each particular cobbler's particular kind of leather, and that we are not cobblers all. It is part of the minister's business to make the public understand as much as he can of what the experts tell him. But it is also his business to tell the experts how much the public will stand. Some years ago, a distinguished British civil servant said to a British statesman: "You politicians are really quite superfluous. We could run the country without you, and do a much better job of it." "Yes, my dear fellow, I have no doubt you could. And in six months there would not be enough lamp-posts in Whitehall to go round!"

If the minister is an expert himself, he probably will not be able to perform either of his functions adequately. As Bagehot said: "If the function of a parliamentary Minister is to be an outsider to his office, we must not choose one who, by habit, thought and life, is acclimatized to its ways . . . The intrusion from without upon an office of an exterior head of the office, is not an evil, but . . . on the contrary, it is essential to the perfection of that office. If it is left to itself, the office will become technical, self-absorbed, self multiplying. It will be likely to overlook the end in the means; it will fail from

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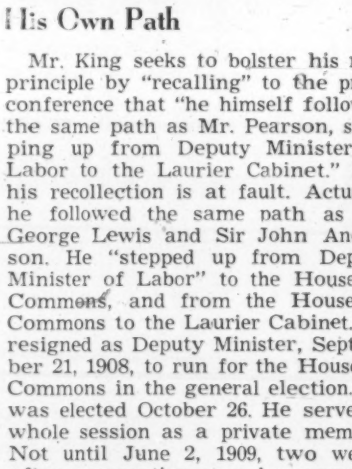

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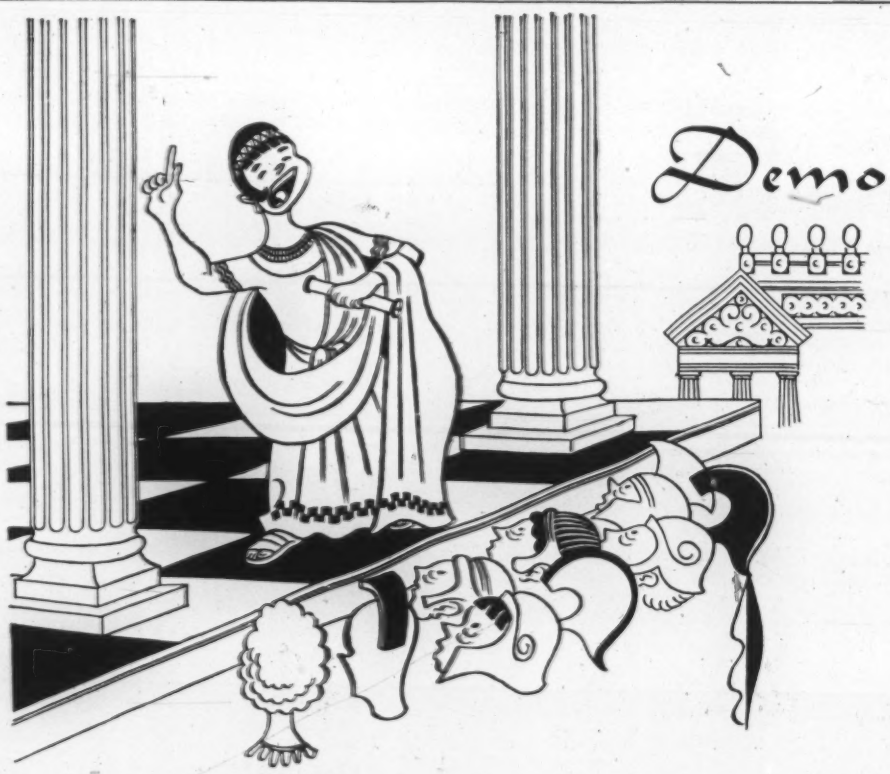

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narrowness of mind . . . An exterior chief is the fit corrector of such errors."

A contemporary authority, Professor MacGregor Dawson, makes exactly the same points. He sums up: "Even a specialist who is first-class is likely to make a poor Minister. Not only has the use of the amateur Minister been vindicated by long experience; the expert Minister . . . has proved time and again to be a monumental failure."

Mr. King's new principle is not only a major innovation but a most mischievous one. It would be bad for the civil service and bad for parliament.

Expert Advice

One most important function of the civil service is to give the minister disinterested expert advice. But if the service is to be regarded as "the stepping stone to the Ministry," there will be an inevitable tendency for civil servants to give not disinterested advice but the advice the government wants to hear. They will concentrate not on knowledge of the subject but on how to make friends and influence people in the cabinet. They will have a constant eye to the political main chance. The quality of their work will be bound to suffer.

So will their security. Time was when every change of government meant wholesale dismissals. The civil service has won its present position out of great tribulation. But if it is to be "the steppingstone to the Ministry," it cannot hope to remain untouched by changes of Ministry. It will become an adjunct of the party in power. A new government will distrust officials appointed by and identified with the opposite party, and will want to surround itself with new officials whom it can trust. We shall be back to the spoils system, at least in the upper reaches of the service, precisely where it can do most harm.

Our senior civil servants are already under almost constant attack as a "bureaucracy." "Bureaucracy" means the rule of officials. The officials' only defence against such attacks is that they are not rulers but servants; that power resides not with them but with the Cabinet and Parliament. As long as they remain the silent, anonymous experts who advise ministers and carry out their decisions, their defence is sure; ministers must accept responsibility for everything they do; ministers must defend them in Cabinet, in the House, on the platform and in the press. Ministers get the credit for the officials' successes and must take the blame for their mistakes and failures. But let it once be understood that civil servants are ministers-on-the-make and the defence crumbles. What civil servant with an eye on Cabinet office will let his minister take the credit for his successes? What minister will want to take the blame for the mistakes and failures of a rival who may one day supplant him? Responsibility will be shifted from the minister to the official, and with responsibility, power.

These dangers are the more serious because of the enormously increased importance of administration in the modern state. Bad administration now would be infinitely worse than bad administration a generation ago, because there is so much more of it, it covers so much more ground, and it reaches so much farther into everybody's concerns. Never was there a time when it was so urgent to keep the line between government and civil service, lay minister and expert adviser, so absolutely clear, and to insist that no one shall cross it except for reasons of the most overmastering necessity.

Disastrous Effect

The effect of Mr. King's new principle on Parliament would be no less disastrous. Men of first-rate ability will not go into active politics unless they see a prospect of getting power. If Parliament is the steppingstone to the Cabinet, then they have such a prospect. But if power and responsibility are to go to ex-civil servants, who will bother with active politics? If the service is to be "the steppingstone to the Ministry," why endure the slings and arrows of election campaigns? Why waste time, energy and money? Why run risks? Why not go straight into the civil service, with a steady job and a steady income and pension rights, and work your way comfortably into the Cabinet, presenting yourself to the electors only when your name and reputation are made and you can offer them all the advantages of being represented by a minister? The quality of the membership of the House of Commons even now leaves a good deal to be desired. But if Mr. King's principle is adopted, the future membership will be even less impressive, even less capable of providing the vigilant and effective criticism of Government which is the prime function of the House. We shall have a Parliament of fourth-rate hacks just when we most need a Parliament of first-rate representatives. The individual citizen will be deprived of the traditional bulwark of his liberties just when the growth of administrative activity (inevitable and necessary as it is) makes that bulwark most essential.

Moreover, a minister who has spent a considerable part of his life in the civil service is almost certain to feel like the British civil servant already quoted: that he and his fellow experts could govern the country without Parliament and do a much better job; that all the real work of government is done behind the scenes by the officials, and that members of Parliament are just a lot of clumsy amateurs who get in the way. Such a minister will inevitably disregard Parliament as far as he can. This, and the deterioration in the quality of its membership, flowing from the same cause, will make Parliament progressively more impotent and contemptible. The officials, and the ex-officials in the Cabinet, will be confirmed in their power, and in their low opinion of the body which ought to control and check it. Of the noble and venerable structure of parliamentary government only an empty shell will remain.

Such are the consequences of the principle that the civil service should be regarded as "the steppingstone to the Ministry." To accept it is to turn our backs upon a century of Canadian, and more than a century-and-a-half of British history; to acquiesce in a *coup d'état*, a palace revolution, a subtle and silent overturn of our whole system of government without even a pretence of securing the consent of the governed. We gained responsible government in 1848. Are we to lose it in 1948?

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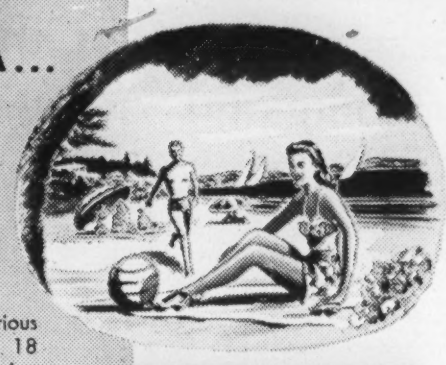

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God's Christmas Gift Grew Up To Command Salvation's Army

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

GENERAL EVANGELINE BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY—by P. W. Wilson—*Saunders*—$4.25.

ON Christmas Day, 1865, a girl was born at 1 Cambridge Heath, Hackney, London. As her elder brothers and sisters, three of each, were sitting at breakfast, their father brought in the new arrival in a basket lined with straw. "Here," he said, "is God's Christmas gift."

The baby was Evangeline Booth, who many years later was to become the first woman general of the great organization founded by her father. According to the author of this sympathetic biography, Bramwell, the eldest brother, used to chaff her in later years about "starting life in a wastepaper basket."

"It's not true, Bramwell," she would retort, "and if it were true, it would teach you the lesson that you should be careful how you throw things away." When the brother and sister were ranged on opposite sides of the great dispute over control of the Salvation Army after the death of the founder, Bramwell may well have thought of a reply to this remark, but Mr. Wilson is careful to show that no matter how strongly opposed the two may have been on official questions, there was an abiding personal affection between them.

By any standards except those of the Salvation Army, the Booth household was far from normal. General William Booth was not the man to devote his life to saving souls and neglect the spiritual welfare of his own family. The work of the Army pervaded his home as it did every other department of his life. Even his saintlike wife, Catherine, toward the end of her life, confessed to a mild regret. "I had always wanted a home," she sighed, "and it had to be an office."

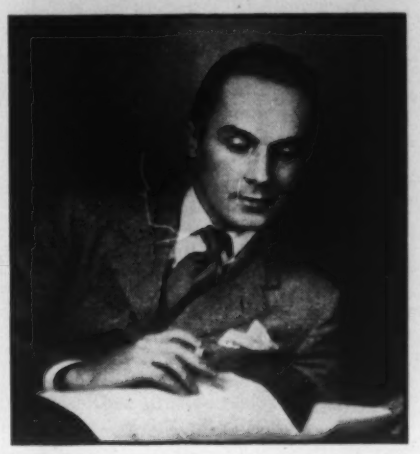
It is not surprising that, born and brought up in the Salvation Army atmosphere, the Booth children should have become strong evangelists themselves. Their favorite nursery games were the acting of plays inspired by biblical stories and the holding of revival meetings with the dolls playing the part of unsaved sinners. What is more remarkable is that two of them, Bramwell and Evangeline, should have inherited the organizing and administrative genius of their famous father. Bramwell, it is true, was named successor to his father by the latter's own authority, but Evangeline, under a more democratic procedure, was elected General by the High Council.

The actual beginning of the Salvation Army under that name took place in the same year as Evangeline's birth, but, some sixteen years before, her father had made his unalterable decision, "God shall have all that there is of William Booth." In 1865 he was already receiving some support from wealthy and religious people who believed in his mission, and much abuse from others, rich and poor, who saw in his methods and ideas a menace to their comfort.

Comfort for himself or his family was the last thing of which either the first General or his family ever thought. He was a driver, but he drove himself as hard as he did others. Evangeline, charming, accomplished, could have had a brilliant social life had she chosen, to desert the career to which she was born, but she has chosen instead a life devoted to others, and in her retirement, brought about by old age, does not regret her choice.

P. W. Wilson, the author, while not himself a Salvationist, is an evident enthusiast for his subject, and he has been given free access to the relevant documents on which his study is based. The result is a fascinating story of one of the great women of our time.

The biography has a particular appeal for Canadian readers, as Evangeline was sent to Canada as Field Commissioner in 1896. Mr. Wilson tells of a meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, when Lord Aberdeen, then Governor-General, and Lady Aberdeen found their carriage blocked by a crowd around the hall. "A young Canadian was clinging to the top of a lamp-post enjoying the situation. 'Look, mister,' cried this ragged urchin, 'it's Miss Booth in there, and it don't matter who you be, sir, and she says we must all be saved'."



WILL CREED

There's a hero soldier defending a virtuous man and his city. The virtuous man has a blackguard son, and the story proceeds in unlively fashion to deal with many and wearying altercations between the hero and the villain. There's a beautiful, noble girl and a coarse, handsome woman of the streets. Each receives her nemesic reward. The characters might just as well be characteristics for all the individuality they display. Turgid, rambling prose supplements the Italian atmosphere of 1400 A.D.

It's different, all right—but can you stand it?

Reaching For A Tie-Up

HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS—by H. L. Davis—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

THIS historical novel by the author of "Honey in the Horn" runs through the period of the French Revolution, involving the legend of a glamorous woman called Thérèse who helped the politician Tallien shape France in the chaotic days after the fall of Robespierre. The writer's prose puts a fine edge to the lusty historical meanings but the theme itself, stretching out into early America's prairies for a New World heritage tie-up, is a bit over-reaching.

Very Dull Blade

By EDWARD EARL

THE SWORD OF IL GRANDE—by Will Creed—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

SOME people are extremely fond of the romantic, historical novel. Everyone has a weakness of some sort or other. But let these escapists withdraw their pink, eager little fingers from this particular effort else their taste be forever vitiated.

The story follows a now fairly familiar routine—but the author has done something different. Fearing perhaps that the fickle public might be getting slightly jaded with colorful action, spirited ribaldry and loosely elegant ladies, the author has slowed the plot to a halting gait, cast characterization aside and left no room for any idle conjecture as to the ending. Heroes are heroes and villains are absolute. Virtue is rewarded; wickedness scourged. A particularly disheartening feature of the action—if it may facetiously be termed that—is the fact that events are anticipated long, long before anything takes place. It's that stereotyped.

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A Champion Of The Negro Cause In A Poet's Moving Biography

By J. E. PARSONS

THE STORY OF JOHN HOPE—by Ridgely Torrence — *Macmillan* — $6.00

FEW of us indeed have not been greatly impressed by the recent publication of twelve syndicated articles (see report in S.N., Sept. 11) by Ray Sprigle, of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, entitled "In the Land of Jim Crow". In order to discover the truth about the black man's way of life, particularly in the Southern States, Mr. Sprigle disguised himself as a Negro. He found that the Negro has three fundamental dreams: he wants the right to be a full citizen, he wants freedom from fear of being killed wantonly, and he wants the right to obtain a good education.

That such needs should be felt by any section, large or small, of the population of the most democratic nation on earth presents a situation that is nothing short of iniquitous. It is also a situation which has on more than one occasion provided welcome fodder for the unfriendly foreign press. It is a situation, too, which is anything but new, and it is fervently to be hoped that Mr. Sprigle's appalling *exposé* will stir enough individual consciences to bring about some sort of amelioration of the woeful plight of the Negro in a land which can boast that one of the authors of the Atlantic Charter was its President.

The picture is a squalid one, but out of its stinking pit of ruthlessness and inhumanity to man there has arisen more than once in the past a champion of the oppressed. Without any exception (not even Booker T. Washington) the greatest of these was John Hope, who died twelve years ago, but whose dreams for the improvement of the Negro were realized during his lifetime.

JOHN HOPE

With a Novel's Sweep

"The Story of John Hope" is by Ridgely Torrence, whose "Poems" won for him in 1941 the Shelley Memorial Prize, a distinction which was followed in 1947 by his winning of the Fellowship of the Academy of American Poets. His poem, "The Bird and the Tree", a protest against lynching, has been widely anthologized. In bringing his talents to bear on the story of John Hope's life, Mr. Torrence has kept himself wisely in the background, but has at the same time suggested that he is in deep sympathy with his subject. It is a biography, but a biography with the magnificent sweep of a great novel.

John Hope lived a truly beautiful life, the whole of which was a dedication to the American Negro's pursuit of liberty and happiness. His white father married a black woman, and John himself, with his fair hair, blue eyes and blonde skin, would have passed muster as a white man himself except that he habitually took scrupulous care to proclaim himself proudly as a Negro. Although he could have made his fortune in journalism, he chose first to obtain an education for himself and then to devote his life to the imparting of education to his fellow Negroes. While Booker T. Washington, his contemporary, was training the Negro in the industrial arts, John Hope strove to plough a hitherto virgin field, the field of liberal education for the Negro. Whether he succeeded or not may be measured from the long roll of his students who in later life became great leaders in many different professions.

Throughout his long life of unremitting industry, John Hope saw and experienced example after example of the evils in white-black relationship. But nothing could drown the fire of his great humanism, his "cosmopolitan sympathy for all peoples". Only when injustice reared its ugly head did he ever lose his temper, and even then he literally despised himself for his temporary loss of restraint, a quality which he possessed to a high degree and which was never more obvious than during his year overseas in the War of 1914-1918. He saw his black countrymen earmarked for the most distressing jobs, such as exhuming and re-burying the American dead. He saw signs in Y.M.C.A. huts reminding soldiers that they were to sit by certain stoves if they were Negroes, certain others if they were white. Yet he was able to say:

"I went over a patriot and I returned a patriot. I know my country's faults, but I love the United States. I found my country's faults in a clearer way than I had ever seen them before while I was in France. I find my country's faults on my return. I have the same disposition to live and serve my country."

RIDGELY TORRENCE

A Pampas Zane

By JOHN PAUL

THE COLOR OF BLOOD—by E. Ralph Rundell—*Ambassador*—$3.50.

BLANCO Landerson, son of an English father and Spanish mother and orphaned by Indians since 8, rides a wild white stallion over the Argentine pampas. He is skilled in throwing the bolas and the knife and has a hot Spanish temper which never lets him down as he rides out Argentine's revolutionary period 1824-1840. Handsome and hard-bitten, Blanco has adequate amounts of sensitivity for Mr. Rundell's purposes (the book is subtitled "A Novel of Struggle and Passion"), enough feeling anyway to tear away from his riding and bolassing and fall for the dark and glamorous Petra. Unfortunately, Petra is already betrothed to the evil caudillo's son, but Blanco, steadfast in his love after more bolassing finally wins her.

As in most expressions of the historical novel vogue, actual characters and facts block in the fiction. The historical background is the bloody era when a nation was being hammered out of loosely federated states the hard way. At first, as a prisoner-soldier, Blanco is on the side of the despot de Rosas, but when the barbarous ruler's regime grows more bloody, Blanco leaves him and becomes the mysterious White Gaucho, running a one-man Scarlet Pimpernel underground. He rescues citizens from de Rosas' Gestapo.

Aside from the historical fill-in, which was new to us, the book's chief asset is the author's feeling for and interpretation of the character of the lonely, nomadic Argentine gaucho, about the same way Zane Grey in his time presented, if he did little else, the western U.S. cowboy. Its main liability: simply that it is *another* historical novel.

More Cronin

By CRAIG HAMILTON

SHANNON'S WAY—by A. J. Cronin—*Ryerson*—$3.25.

IN a previous book, "The Green Years", Dr. Cronin introduced young Robert Shannon to his readers and guided him successfully through his early school life and "teen-age" mis-adventures. As the book ended, Robert was about to enter college to follow a medical career leaving temporarily his love of the moment, Alison Keith. In this new novel, "Shannon's Way", the story of Robert's life is continued and once again is told in the first person of Dr. Cronin's works. Several years have elapsed since the last time we saw Robert, and, he is now employed at the experimental pathology branch of the University in Winton. He has undoubtedly reached manhood during this time and in so doing has evidently forgotten about Miss Keith. On the other hand Grandmother Leckie and Lawyer McKellar whose acquaintance was made previously, reappear in an attempt to shape Robert's life for him. Determination and courage to carry out his convictions enables him to thwart them.

Highlights of the story are the tracking down of the influenza bacillus by Shannon, the serious illness of Jean Law who replaces Alison Keith as Robert's love interest, and Shannon's own nervous breakdown which leads to a solution of one of his major problems.

In describing the work in the laboratories, Dr. Cronin has evidently recalled many of his own experiences as a Scottish doctor. His medical education at the University of Glasgow was interrupted for two years during the First World War while he served as surgeon sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. After four years of practice in South Wales and a year of study of pulmonary disabilities in the coal fields for the Ministry of Mines, he moved to London and built up a successful practice in the West End. In 1930 an enforced vacation gave him the opportunity to write a novel, "Hatter's Castle," and he then commenced a literary career.

His latest novel, although it never reaches fever pitch, has successfully captured much attention. Enhanced by Dr. Cronin's extensive vocabulary it moves along smoothly and at an even pace. There is skillful handling of the inter-religious courtship of Shannon, who is a Catholic, and Jean Law, who belongs to the "Brethren" at Blair Hill. Some readers may not agree with Dr. Cronin's solution but it is usually the way such affairs work out. A slightly more incredible treatment is that so much ill-fortune could befall one person in such a short time. As in "The Green Years", Shannon seems to have nothing but bad luck and bitter disappointment throughout the whole course of the story; then suddenly everything is cleared up for him.

Cronin occupies an unchallenged place among those novelists who have acquired very large and extremely devoted followings. His readers demand no extensive variation on the theme; for them more Cronin, rather than better or different Cronin, is the operative factor. It is not surprising therefore that "Shannon's Way" has climbed rapidly into its own position of eminence in the best sellers list.

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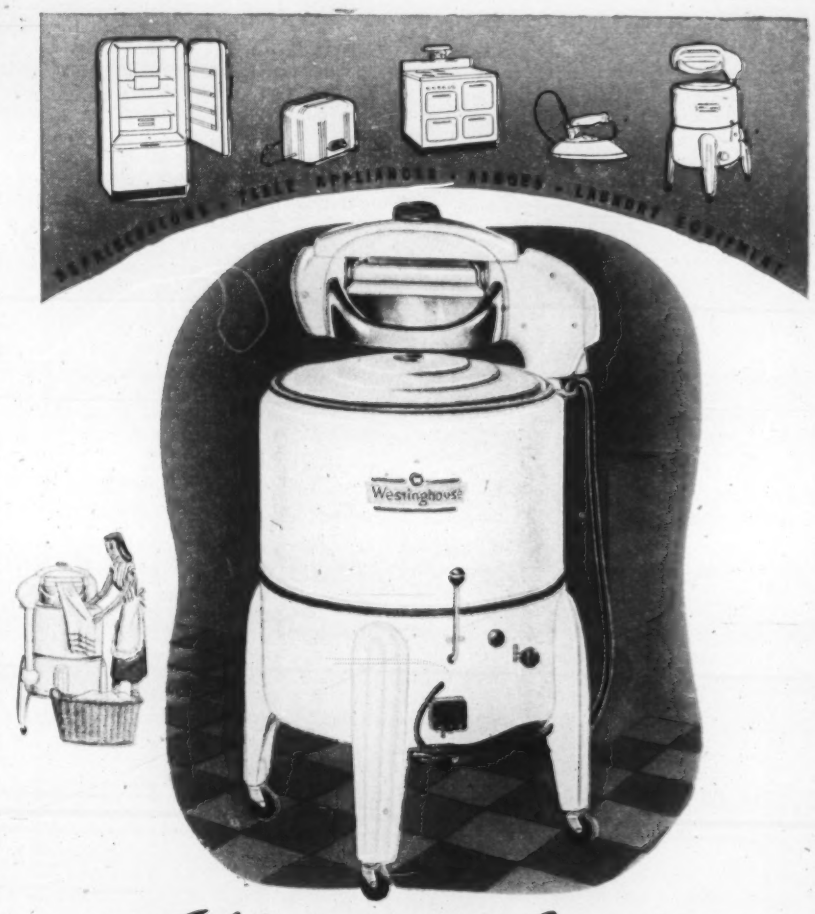

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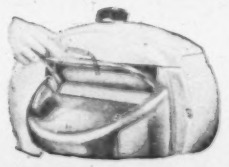

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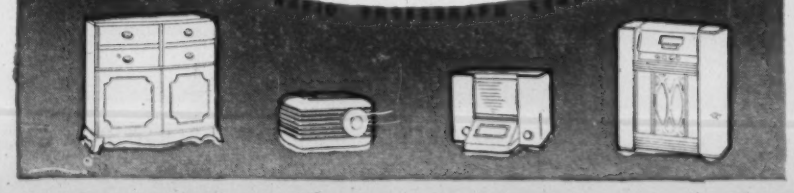


THE WORLD TODAY

Has War Become Inevitable? Has Russia Got The Bomb?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I DON'T like the headline on this article. But these are the questions people have been asking me every hour of the day the past week, so it seems necessary to try to answer them. Let us therefore review all the factors available.

There is, of course, no definite and final answer. The reader may beware of any neat tabulation which, by adding up the pros and cons, pretends to prove that war is, or is not, inevitable.

Certainly there is danger of war as long as two armed opponents are jostling each other, as the Soviets and ourselves are doing in Berlin. It is dangerous for us to stay in Berlin. But if anything emerges clearly from the Bevin-Marshall-Schuman-Spaak speeches in Paris it is the conviction which has taken root on our side that it would be more dangerous, and make war more certain, if we withdrew.

There may be incidents in Berlin this winter. It would be surprising if there were not. They could lead to serious trouble, even war. But it is not certain that they would. Postwar big power politics have shown a certain degree of immunity to incidents.

That brings us to the possibility of a calculated war, and this really means a Soviet-calculated war, for very few officials on our side believe in preventive war and such talk as one hears of this among the general public is, I believe, mostly unthinking. The idea, as usually expressed, is that we should "drop a few atomic bombs on them" some night, including one on the Kremlin, and that would finish it.

But the essence of such a move would be secrecy, and secrecy is the one thing we cannot achieve. Our military budgets, increases in plane production, formation of alliances, are all debated publicly, and war must be declared publicly in the Commons and in Congress. Our staff chiefs simply haven't the authority to prepare or launch a secret attack.

Our "preventive" war would have to be argued in public for months before its protagonists could assure public support for it—if they could—and it is against our moral principles and our ingrained tendency not to go to war unless absolutely forced to do so.

When we consider whether the Soviets may be calculating an early war, we have to appraise their strengths and weaknesses and our strengths and weaknesses as they may appear to them. Here the most valuable indication we have is that they haven't made war this year, in spite of the weakness of our forces in Germany and the confusion in France in their rear; in spite of the clear warning which they had months ago in the American preparedness program, the formation of Western Union and the Vandenberg Resolution to back it, the passage of the Marshall Plan and the decision to set up a state in Western Germany and give it the benefit of the Marshall Plan, that from now on the West would become stronger.

Basic Soviet Plan

From leakage of their plans through German Communist circles it is plain that they hoped to secure broad new concessions in Germany or drive us out of Berlin without going to war. This, I believe, is their basic strategy: to gain their ends by exploiting the weakness and division of others. But we cannot be sure that they won't resort to war, especially if they believe their own propaganda about our intention to attack them when we are ready. For this, their calculations would be based on the following factors.

Soviet strengths: Their huge army, their permanent state of industrial mobilization, and their ability to make decisions, plans and preparations in complete secrecy, at least within the boundaries of the Soviet Union, represent their great advantages. A recent visitor to the U.S.S.R., making a competent report in the September *Harper's*, says that he saw as many uniformed men on the streets of Moscow and Leningrad as in London or Washington during the war.

The Red Air Force is accepted by many military observers as the largest in the world today, with a considerable number of German-design jet fighters replacing the older types, and perhaps several hundred four-engined bombers copied from the B-29.

Soviet weaknesses: These are, on balance, more impressive than the strengths. The tremendous loss of able-bodied manpower in the war, put at four to seven millions, coupled with the maintenance of at least three millions under arms today as against one million before the war, means that Russia simply cannot be making full-speed with reconstruction and expansion of her industries, and the development of atomic weapons.

Reconstruction poses a stupendous problem for Russia. Those who have seen the devastated western part of the country, once home of half of the population and more than half of the industry, compare it to devastated Germany, and we know something of what that is like. Drew Middleton was in the Donbas, which before the war was the Russian Ruhr, three years after the Germans left it and he said it looked as though they had been gone three days.

A Lithuanian woman, writing from Sweden, describes a trip from Kaunas to Moscow last winter. All of the stations, villages and towns along the route were still flat. Not a station had been rebuilt, such peasants as there were were living in dugouts, and the only new buildings she saw in the towns were barracks.

This great stretch of war-ruined countryside would lie between the undamaged and expanded Soviet war industries in the hinterland and the proposed theatre of war in Western Europe. Its communications would have to be restored before its industries could be restored; and if, as is sometimes suggested, the Soviets are putting the emphasis on new industries in the Urals and Siberia, a far greater quantity of rolling stock would have to be provided to supply large armies one to two thousand miles away.

Short of Vital Steel

The best estimates which I can secure show that half of the Russian locomotives and railway cars were lost in the war, and most of the shops which built them heavily damaged or destroyed.

For all this railway reconstruction, for industrial reconstruction, not to speak of the vast new expansion plans announced by Stalin, for the replacement of a full half of the tractors and farm machinery of Western Russia, the steel supply must present a terrific bottleneck. It is generally reckoned to be only slightly higher today than Britain's, or just over 15 million tons a year. If tiny Britain finds that such a steel production, the highest in her history, is holding back her industry, then how must vast war-damaged Russia be hampered with this same steel supply, smaller than pre-war?

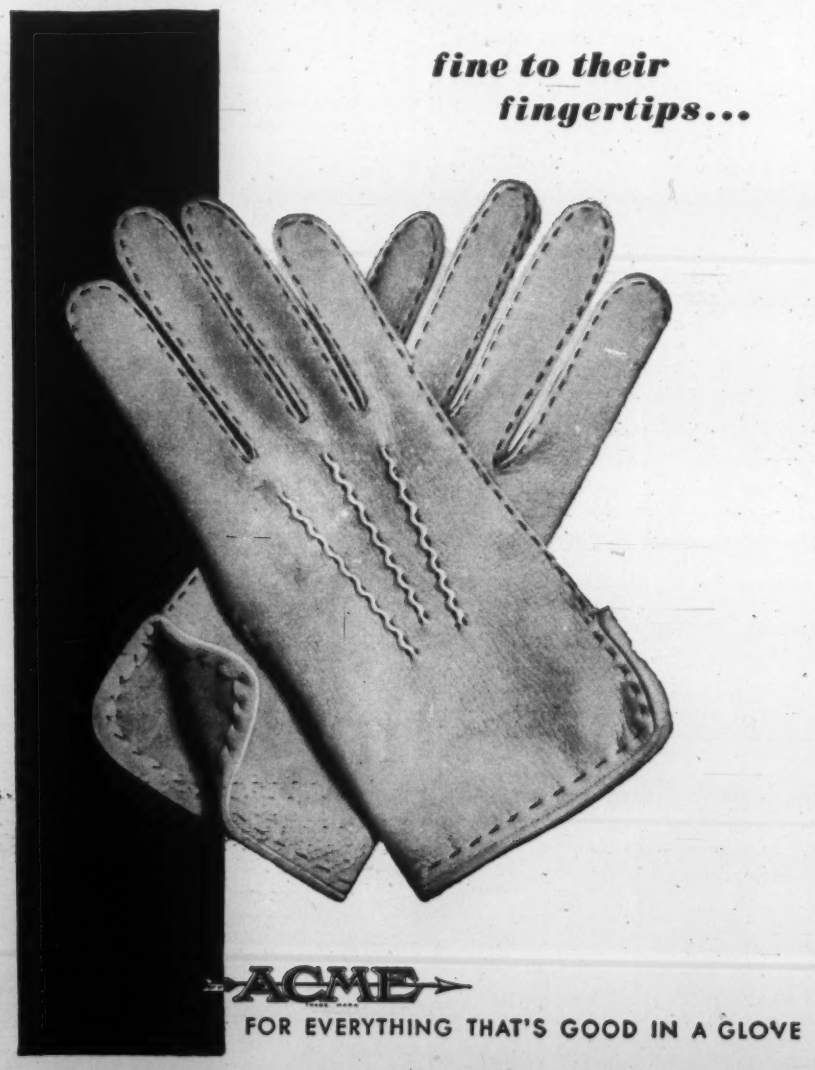
In this light, one reason for the coup in Czechoslovakia last spring might have been to acquire her 3 million tons of additional steel capacity and the use of her huge Skoda and Vitkovice and other engineering works.

With these primary preoccupations Russia cannot be making great progress in developing such intricate and fine-quality industries as that of electronics, which provides the mechanical brain for many of the new instruments of war. And she must have great difficulty carrying through the immense industrial effort necessary to develop atomic energy.

Then there is the factor of morale. Kravchenko and many others have reported how disaffected Ukrainian and Russian divisions surrendered almost without resistance at the beginning of the German invasion, even though they were defending their homeland, and how it took German stupidity and senseless brutality to steel the soldiers to their later magnificent effort in what Stalin was careful to call the "Great Patriotic War," and the "Fatherland War," but not the "War for Communism."

We never heard of a single platoon of renegade British, American or Canadian soldiers fighting on the other side. *General Vlassov was able to organize 800 battalions of Ukrainian, Caucasian and Russian deserters and prisoners in his "Russian Army of Liberation."*

The Germans seem never to have decided how safe it would be to use this huge force, and delayed organizing it into divisions until the last year



The year was 1841 ...

. . . six days of turmoil—that was election week in Upper Canada! Voters formed in long queues to mount the "hustings" (a rough wooden platform) . . . declaring aloud for all to hear, "I vote for John Smith." Often groups of hard-fisted toughs stood by, armed with cudgels to be used on those who voted the "wrong way."

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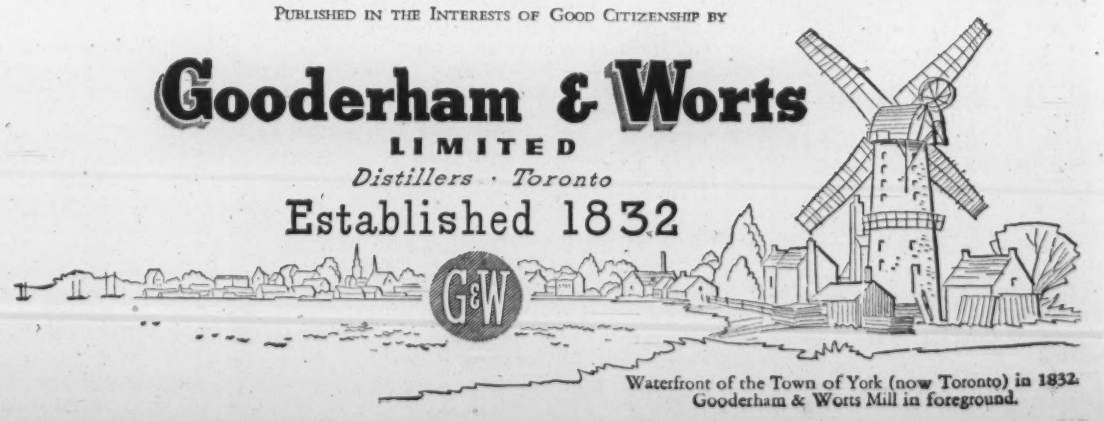

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832. Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

of the war. It was only in February 1945, when the war was lost, that they allowed the Vlassov forces to hold a political convention in Prague and declare their nationalist and anti-Soviet aims. These nationalist aims had interfered all along with German plans for making the Ukraine a colony, and the Vlassov men were mainly used dispersed among German forces on the Western front. Not having any interest in fighting us, they surrendered in droves.

Since the war the Soviet leaders have had three further warnings on the morale of their people. Tens of thousands of Red Army soldiers and officers deserted when they found themselves beyond the rigid security barrier of the U.S.S.R. This is still going on; only a year ago the commander of the Soviet forces in Austria ordered that troops being returned home should only be given four hours notice.

Then there was the necessity to force hundreds of thousands of Russian and Ukrainian D.P.'s to go back home. Finally there is the wave of desertion of the most carefully-screened personnel sent abroad with Soviet diplomatic and trade missions.

The morale of their people and soldiers must therefore be a very serious factor in any Soviet war plans, and much more serious when sending them out beyond the Soviet frontiers to fight — amid living conditions which give the lie to Soviet propaganda and have proven such an inducement to desertion—than mobilizing them to defend the homeland.

Our weaknesses: There are only four organized combat divisions of British, French and American troops in Germany, and about ten more fully-equipped divisions behind them in France, Belgium, Holland and Britain. This would be a coalition force of five nationalities, without standard weapons. The United States could supply only a handful of reserve divisions at present, and these lie an ocean removed from Western Europe. It would probably take a full year to arm, train and equip any sizable number of new American, British and French divisions.

The United States is in the midst of an election campaign, and presumably will have a change of administration. Her full support for Western Union and arms for its forces will not be guaranteed until after the new Congress meets and goes through the committee phase.

Canada Still Thinking

The Western Union countries, for their part, have just barely announced a program of unity and still have all the practical details to work out. France, which must be the continental man-power reserve and strategic base for this coalition, is gripped in crisis; and while de Gaulle may eventually strengthen the position there he will also bring difficulties in cooperation. Canada, finally, has scarcely begun to think about what her share in this defensive alliance will entail.

Our strengths: The United States has adopted selective service and put it in operation, and launched an armaments preparedness program. She has returned her airpower to Europe —possibly one of the most influential moves in this entire crisis. Her bipartisan foreign policy appears to be firmly established.

Britain has carried through a considerable economic recovery. She has stopped demobilizing and is retaining conscripts longer in service. She has ordered her fighter production doubled, and has a big development of jet engines well under way. She is standing firm, with no illusions that appeasement will buy an easy way out.

Coming to the continental members, their union is at last launched. The Marshall Plan is a reality and has begun to stimulate their recovery, which had already made strides which would surprise many who see only the headlines of trouble and crisis. Production in France, for example, stands at 117 per cent of 1938, in spite of all the political unsettlement and the genuine hardships of the workers. And she has had the best crop in years.

Western Germany has shown a startling improvement since the introduction of the new currency four months ago, and during the past year steel production and industrial production in general have increased by fifty per cent.

Time With Us, If We Use It

..Time, it would seem, is now on our side, if we use it, and we are beginning to do so. There is danger in that, in itself, if the Soviets believe it too, and see in an early blow — say one of their traditional winter offensives—their last chance of profiting from our present unreadiness, and perhaps of escaping from their own internal problems. If they should be tempted to make this decision—and that is the nub of this whole question of whether war is imminent — their decision may hang ultimately on two factors.

(1) Have they the bomb? While their spokesmen have blustered about it being no longer a secret and no longer a monopoly, they have never actually claimed that they had it. If they believe we are capable of making a preventive war, one can see the disadvantages of claiming that they had the bomb when they did not.

Our scientists insist that we have instruments which could detect the testing of an atomic bomb anywhere around the world. And it is the stated opinion of many who played a leading part in the tremendous mobilization of resources to produce atomic energy in such a short period of years in America that it will still be several years before the Soviets can achieve this.

(2) Would the Soviet leaders go to war without the bomb? We should not be too hasty in giving a definite "No" to this, although it is the likely answer. Stalin and his associates have shown a supreme disregard for human life. They might reckon that nothing would bring their people together more quickly or surely in a war of national preservation than a few atomic bombs dropped on their cities.

This ought to give us serious thought. It might be dangerous to count almost entirely on this weapon for victory. For one thing their jet fighters might make it difficult for us to lay bombs accurately in the heart of Russia. It is said that the R.A.F. decided after the recent manoeuvers in Britain that the B-29's were obsolete, with our jet fighters overtaking them with 200 miles an hour to spare.

We might have to wait until we had quantities of long-range jet bombers with long-range fighter escorts available, before we could bomb Russian industrial centres effectively. Meanwhile our continental allies would be knocked out and overrun. It is unthinkable that in "liberating" them we should use atomic bombs against the occupying Soviet forces.

We might also question seriously whether dropping atomic bombs on Russian cities offers any hope of winning a real victory in a war. I have not seen anyone claim that we could occupy and effectively administer a ruined Russia, as we have done Germany and Japan. The only real victory, surely, is to be won by encouraging and helping the peoples of the U.S.S.R. to overthrow their present brutal masters, and with our friendship and guidance start on the road towards free government and international cooperation.

I think we should beware of lumping the Russian people indiscriminately together with their Soviet leaders, who are holding them down with a vast police and concentration camp system. We should beware of working up hatred against the Russian people.

This question is, I believe, in a different classification from the question of the "good" and "bad" Germans so much debated during the war. German soldiers did not desert in masses to form an organization to fight against their own government. They believed quite generally in the master race theory and their rights as conquerors when they marched into other countries. The Soviet soldiers looted the countries they occupied, like primitive conquerors of old, but they also deserted.

Nowhere might they have felt more like a master race than in Rumania, for example, yet American intelligence is said to have estimated that 80,000 Red Army soldiers and officers deserted at one time or another in Rumania — many being rounded up afterwards. I have seen it stated that, during the past year up to one-quarter of Soviet units ordered to return from the Soviet Zone of Germany to the U.S.S.R. have deserted and attempted to escape; and that these deserters are still filtering across to the Western Zones at the rate of 50 or more a week.

A final factor in Soviet war calculations must be the reliability of the satellite countries, across which their armies must operate. They can no longer count on the aid of the Yugoslav army, the largest among the satellites. Can they count on the Poles, or the Hungarians, with their long anti-Russian tradition and intense nationalism?

Can they count on the Czechs, whom they have recently ordered taken over by their local Communist agents precisely because this democratic nation seemed to be turning back towards the West, with which it has such strong affinities? The flight of 20,000 Czechs since last March gives a negative answer.

The argument seems, on balance, to be against an early, calculated war move by the Soviets. That still leaves the possibility of war by jostling, increasing incidents and aggravated fears. But with carefully matched firmness and restraint, it ought to give us time to weld together the preponderant power for peace of the North Atlantic nations. And that is quite clearly the policy we are embarked upon.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Genius of This Maestro Serves Both Home Market and Export

By MAY EBBITT

THERE are Canadians of talent who go to the United States to build a career and Canadians of talent who work in Canada to build a country. Wilfrid Pelletier is a rare individual who has done both.

This stalky, energetic French Canadian is today at the age of 52 a long-established figure in the music life of the United States. After 31 years of conducting at the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York, after leading symphonies and producing operas in every major American city and after discovering some of the great singers of the day through his well-known Metropolitan Auditions of the Air, Pelletier can well feel he has given as much of himself as any man to the advancement of his profession.

WILFRID PELLETIER

If during those years, he has also founded a conservatory in Montreal that is not only unique on this continent but may also be the pioneer experiment for a new approach to art and artists in Canada, it is not because Pelletier was never disillusioned about his homeland nor tempted to leave it behind forever for the richer rewards the U.S. continually offers men of promise.

The story leading up to his present position of international commuter in the service of music in two countries begins with his early education in Montreal. In his family, music was as much a part of home-life as food and sleep. At the age of six, he was not only an accomplished young drum and tympani player in the family orchestra, but was recruited into the band of a local temperance society founded by an uncle who was a priest. This band later under his father's direction was attached to the famed regiment, Les Fusiliers de Montreal.

At seven, the young Pelletier began piano lessons and went on precociously to learn the other orchestral instruments. Piano, however, remained his major study and he took lessons from some of the leading teachers in Montreal in those years. At 18, his outstanding talent was recognized by a province of Quebec award to study abroad.

Pelletier believed European training would mean merely the finishing touch to an education solidly begun at home. When he arrived in Paris the following year, he received a shock. His Canadian education was not merely useless, it was a detriment. He is still bitter when he remembers: "I had to unlearn and relearn everything."

End and Beginning

Although he did return in 1916 to become assistant conductor at the Montreal Opera Company, he got his chance to leave the following year when the Met offered him a similar position in New York. So far as he was concerned that was the end of Canada except for occasional family visits. It was not until years later when Senator Athanasse David, eminent French Canadian patron of the arts, convinced him that Canada did have possibilities and that it required men like Pelletier to develop them, that he laid aside bitterness to return. By that time his career in the United States was established.

He had not only been conducting at the Met but had coached such great singers as Enrico Caruso, Lucrezia Bori and Antonio Scotti. For ten years he had also led the opera company in Ravinia, Illinois, during the summer and in San Francisco in the fall.

It was in 1935, 18 years after he had been engaged by the Met, that he returned to Montreal to organize and conduct the Festival Orchestra. This orchestra was to prove of unexpected value later when the war cut off the supply of French films to Canada and Pelletier used it to establish a fall season of opera in Quebec. He also set up a series of Saturday afternoon concerts for children. In 1937 the University of Montreal hailed the return of a native by granting him a Mus. Doc.

But in 1943 came Pelletier's most significant contribution to music in Canada—the founding of the Institute of Music and Dramatic Art of the Province of Quebec. Pelletier was appointed director and the first conservatory of the Institute opened in the basement of a library in Montreal that year. Because artists can come from all religious, racial and economic backgrounds, merit was made the sole requirement for entrance. All tuition was free. Since complete financing was done by the Quebec government, students were supposed to be residents of the province. But those of exceptional ability were accepted from elsewhere in the Dominion. Pelletier is proud that in his student body are represented Canadians of French, British, Jewish, Spanish and Italian origin.

There are two ways to develop and keep artists in Canada according to Pelletier: (1) to give as good or better training here as can be had elsewhere, and (2) to provide trained artists with outlets for their work.

It was financially impossible as well as undesirable according to his theory to send students to where the best teachers were. But he was determined that mediocre teaching should not handicap his students as it had him. With the opening of the school, he became a weekly commuter between his new job in Montreal and opera and radio engagements in the United States. Why could he not have teachers who would do likewise? So it was, that from Boston, Chicago and New York, he brought teachers, many of them old European masters, to Montreal.

At Least Good Teachers

He also insisted that the *solfege* method be used, a system uncommon in America but followed by the great conservatories of Paris, Milan and Berlin. If all his pupils did not become great artists, Pelletier wanted them at least to be good teachers.

Today after less than five years of existence, the Montreal conservatory has shown some remarkable results. Its small initial enrolment has increased to 450. Seventeen pupils are already playing in Montreal's major symphony orchestra, Les Concerts Symphoniques. Some have refused offers from the United States. Branches of the school are in Quebec City and Sherbrooke.

Pelletier believes there is room in Canada for artists to work. He would like to see touring orchestras bring music to rural areas. Scarcity of concert halls in small towns, particularly in his own province, is the main problem. But he feels that in communities too poor to foot the cost, the government should help.

Because of the success of his own government-financed school, Pelletier strongly favors government sponsorship of the arts.

Pelletier's engagement book today reads like a tourist folder. While he is touring with the Met, he may be in Montreal twice within two weeks and in Los Angeles, Dallas and New York in between. When the opera season closes in May he spends a month in Montreal for the examination period at the school. This year he is managing a month's vacation period at the school. This past summer he spent two months in Buenos Aires with his wife, Met soprano Rose Bampton, combining a vacation with his annual conducting at the summer music season in Brazil.

In looks, Pelletier is short of stature with a full face resembling that of a healthy child. He uses his hands to brush back his untamed grey hair or to give emphasis to his speech that suggests his native French more by intonation than accent.

Pelletier explains his ability to do a great many things at once by being able to relax easily. His methods of relaxation are part of Metropolitan lore. During the opera season, the Pelletiers make the two-hour trip from New York to the pink-painted colonial house on their Connecticut farm. There Pelletier ploughs, helps can his own vegetables, entertains his granddaughters, cooks fancy dishes and enjoys his collection of 4,000 penguin models made of straw, wood, jade, etc.

His attitude toward Canada today he sums up sentimentally with the words "my heart is here."

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Canada Travels Two Roads On Way To Penal Reform

By D. GEORGE HOSGOOD

There are two important experiments in penal reform—at Ontario's Brampton Reformatory, which was discussed in a previous article (S.N., May 22), and at British Columbia's New Haven, which is described here. Working along different lines, both institutions are achieving excellent results. While Brampton can handle 200 inmates, New Haven does not intend to exceed 50. This writer studied both institutions seven months after each commenced operations and makes comparisons.

BOTH the Ontario Reformatory at Brampton and the British Columbia Reformatory at New Haven have made big strides away from the outmoded provincial jail system. Each in its own way is trying to rehabilitate the juvenile offender. But the methods in each provide some interesting comparisons. Brampton, concentrating with thoroughness and efficiency on vocational training, will be a large institution, anticipating handling up to two hundred inmates: New Haven, on the other hand, does not intend to exceed fifty, having accepted the British Borstal statement that success has proved greater at their smaller institutions.

It is odd how the former purpose of a place seems to influence the pattern of the organization when that place is adapted to a new use. At Brampton, in the late summer of 1947, while the sound of carpenters' hammers announced the conversion of the former army camp to a reformatory, a military influence could still be felt. There were the uniformed guards; the barrack blocks now serving as dormitories, little changed from their wartime role except for the addition of grilles to the windows and serviceable locks on the doors; the kitchen and dining rooms carrying on but now feeding youthful offenders instead of soldiers. Even the exteriors of the new classrooms and workshops appeared to be still barrack blocks.

The illusion was carried further when one examined the daily routine and procedure, the marching of the inmates to and from meals and workshops, the parading for physical recreation, the roll calls and the rounds of the duty officers. Yet, upon reflection, one realized that such circumstances were born of necessity and were not really inherited with the buildings.

Emphasis on Training

The scheme at Brampton is something new in penal reform and is based on the hypothesis that young men have turned to crime because of their uncertainty of steady and remunerative employment due to lack of any trade training. Brampton is thus a vocational training school where a variety of trades, such as welding, machine shop practice, radio, etc., are taught to selected young men between the ages of 16 and 22 who have, for various reasons, found themselves serving prison sentences. It is well equipped with excellent workshops and classrooms and a fine staff of competent instructors.

The inmates, known as students, numbered just over 150. About 200 boys at a time will be the maximum population. They spend a half-day in the workshops and a half-day either on working parties doing the necessary chores or in the classrooms brushing up on English and arithmetic. (It had soon been found that the average educational standard was low and that trade training was hampered if the student had forgotten or had never properly learned how to work with fractions or to read a text book intelligently.)

The problem of character building presented many difficulties at Brampton. The school was at first understaffed with custodial officers and had no appointments similar to the British Borstal posts of housemaster. All welfare work thus had to be handled solely by the Superintendent in addition to his executive duties.

Whilst each lad was on his honor not to escape, circumstances prevented any wide adoption of the honor scheme. As a consequence, discipline and the daily routine had to be somewhat austere. The students proceeded everywhere en masse under a guard or guards; they were locked in their lounge during leisure hours and the sports field was patrolled during periods of physical recreation.

All this and the large number involved greatly restricted close individual study of the lads, except in the workshops. The fixed or determinate sentences hampered the system as the majority looked upon their period of detention as "just doing time." Where an indeterminate sentence had been added to a determinate one, a lad's release depended more on his good conduct than any conclusive proof that his character had been reformed.

Leisure time found the students in the library and reading room or in the adjacent lounge, playing chess, checkers or cards—bridge and euchre were the two more popular games. Visits from relatives and friends took place in the reception hall and were supervised by a uniformed officer. The students received no cash but a tobacco ration was issued every fifth day.

Relations between the staff and the lads were good. One felt that the majority of the officers were keen on their work and intent upon doing more than just a job, but unfortunately the system and the nature of their duties provided little scope for extra voluntary work by them.

Contrast

Brampton has continued growing and settling down during the past few months and several changes and modifications have been introduced. However, there is a striking contrast between its system and that of New Haven.

Set in well landscaped grounds, New Haven, in the spring of 1948, presented a different picture. Formerly a private estate, the architecture of the newer buildings, dormitories, classrooms, etc., has been harmonized with that of the old residence, now housing the administration offices, hospital, kitchen and dining room. With no locks, bars or grilles and with all the staff wearing civilian clothes, New Haven appears to the casual observer to be a private boarding school.

Based on the British Borstal system and incorporating its latest developments, the scheme at New Haven embraces these points as the rudiments for the rehabilitation of youthful offenders: that the lads be segregated from adult criminals; that idleness and boredom be prevented as much as possible during the period of training; that all effort be made to stabilize each lad's character by developing self-discipline, by encouraging interest in community affairs, by discouraging selfishness and self-interest and by building up a better educational background. The second and third points go hand in hand, vocational, educational and physical training all fitting into a pattern based on incentive and team spirit in which a lad in earning privileges, also assumes more responsibilities.

The honor system is used in its widest scope. There are no purely custodial members on the staff; lads may walk in the grounds within prescribed bounds or proceed with permission from the House Supervisors, to the gymnasium, library or any of the recreational rooms during leisure hours. Orders, instructions and signals are reduced to a minimum—it is each lad's own responsibility to be punctual at work and classes to which he proceeds without escort. Visits by relatives and friends are unsupervised and take place in the comfortable Common Room.

Vocational training is carried out in modern workshops with specialist instructors. No lad commences trade training until approximately one month after his arrival. In that time, while he is settling down, his case history is carefully studied, his attitude, work and behavior closely observed, and he is given education and aptitude tests. His own inclination and his former employment are also considered before he is "promoted" to training.

Teach by Example

The staff work as a team and believe in the maxim that they teach as much by example as by any other means. One of the most important posts is that of the Housemaster, who, with his House Supervisors, superintends the organization of his house, closely follows the progress made by each lad, discusses his individual shortcomings and problems with him and interviews his parents during visits.

Evenings at New Haven are devoted to educational studies, physical training and to hobbies. The educational program includes the Institution's refresher courses in English and mathematics and also correspondence courses—selected by the lads and approved by the Housemaster—conducted by the provincial Department of Education.

Hobbies are encouraged and hobby clubs such as the "Leather Club," have been formed. The lads elect their own president and secretary and form their own rules. Each member makes two of every project, one for himself and one for the club, which is sold through the staff to provide materials for further projects. Special classes are given in art and in first aid and from time to time talks are given by interested citizens including members of the faculty of U.B.C. Full use is made of the U.B.C. and other film libraries.

Unlike Brampton, the lads receive a small weekly wage with which they may purchase tobacco and candy from the house canteen. Good work earns them periodical increments.

Each lad is the subject of bimonthly reports submitted by instructors and supervisors; he is acquainted with his progress personally by the Director every two weeks.

Competitive rivalry, established between the two dormitories (the "Chiefs" and the "Mohawks"), is carried from the monthly competitions for tidiness and cleanliness to the gym and playing field. Leisure hours are well taken care of with games rooms containing ping pong, billiards, darts and other pastimes, a small library, and a writing and reading room kept well supplied with magazines donated by local citizens.

New Haven is still contending with determinate sentences, but an Act has now been passed and is awaiting the Royal Assent which will introduce a fully indeterminate sentence (not more than two years less a day and not less than three months) together with provisions or a well organized "after-care" scheme wherein lads will be released to the supervision of private individuals whose aim it will be to assist the lads in making good upon their re-entry into the community. While the details of this scheme have not yet been announced, it may be assumed that the lad's own efforts at New Haven will be the deciding factor in granting him release; thus his length of time under sentence will then be purely for retraining and will have no punitive connotation.

Neither Brampton nor New Haven make any claim to being the answer to juvenile delinquency. Each with its own methods is attempting juvenile rehabilitation, but both units are limited to accepting only those who have satisfactorily passed psychiatric screening and who have a minimum I.Q. rating of "dull normal". Neither is equipped to handle morons, perverts or psychopathic cases. However, in both institutions healthy, active regimes, with more trust and freedom together with comfortable, airy dormitories, good, well prepared food, and varied recreational facilities replacing the idle, confined prison life with its cells, forbidding walls and armed guards are having their effect. It is my personal opinion that in this New Haven has surpassed Brampton, although it will be some years before any accurate assessment of the success of either place can be made.

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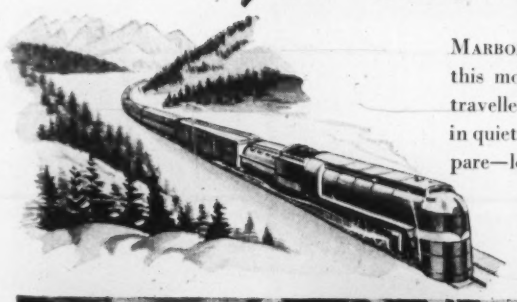

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World Church Conference Is Conquest Of Disorder

By C. de MESTRAL

The recent Amsterdam conference of the World Council of Churches may have gone farther along the path to unity than was apparent at the conference itself, generally harmonious though it was. Delegates of 143 churches officially joined their efforts, in humility and sincerity, to help bring a greater measure of Christianity to a modern world bitter with hard reality. This writer, who is minister of Montreal's Bethanie United Church, was an observer of the historical meeting.

HAS the first assembly of the World Council of Churches, which ended recently in Amsterdam, been worthwhile? What prospect does this conference offer of advancement towards better inter-denominational understanding, church union, and brotherly love? The magnitude of the questions asked everywhere by thoughtful and sincere people, within and without the organized churches, makes us realize how much is expected of this Christian gathering. In many respects Amsterdam has been a conquest of disorder.

Let us look at the background for this council of divided Christendom. On May 12, 1938, some Christian non-Roman leaders met at Utrecht to form a provisional world council of churches, hoping to call a conference some years later. But the last war has compelled this provisional council to live for 10 years; fortunately during this period the contact between the various churches has been maintained. Moreover, immediate help was provided for missionaries cut off from their home base due to the hostilities, and already large sums have been collected, and used, in reconstruction.

Eight Vacant Seats

The assembly which met at Amsterdam near the end of August until September 4, was the gathering of some 425 official delegates of 143 churches, from 48 nations. By unanimous vote they agreed to make permanent what had been provisional, with six presidents from England, France, the United States, Sweden, Greece and China. The next World Council will meet in five years, and a 90-member Central Committee will manage its work during the in-between period. All major non-Roman churches are represented on the committee, with the exception of the Russian Orthodox Church, which declined to attend. Still eight seats on the committee have been left vacant for this church.

The World Council is not a super-church, nor does it aim at uniformity of church organization. However, it will strengthen the inter-church co-operation, while carrying on theological discussions between the constituting churches. When one considers that official leaders of the Quakers, Greek Orthodox, Methodists, Anglicans, Salvation Army etc. took part in the assembly, one may well rejoice at this first concrete step taken by the churches towards more efficient common action.

After the opening of worship in the Nieuwe Kerk, where one could see the two old chandeliers lent by the Jewish synagogue in thankfulness for the help rendered them by Christians and the Dutch nation during the Second World War, the first two days were given entirely to the presentation of the main topics of study. Then the delegates set themselves to many days of solid work, being divided in many sections and commissions. The discussions were quite frank and thorough, as the famed theologian, Prof. Karl Barth, succinctly noted: "I like solid work, and here there has been work."

Hammering Out a Program

Each section and commission prepared reports, which were presented to plenary sessions. There they were hammered out; some went through four drafts before being finally accepted by the delegates! The subjects of the sections were designated thus: the Universal Church in God's design; God's Design and the Church's Witness; the Church and the Disorder of Society; the Church and the International Order. The subjects of the committees in turn were: Constitution, Rules and Regulations; Policies; Program and Administration; the Concerns of the Churches; the Life and Work of Women in the Church; the Christian Approach to the Jews; the Training of Laymen in the Church; Christian Reconstruction and Inter-church Work.

The work of each section and commission had been prepared by inter-denominational groups set up in many countries, whose findings were sent to each delegate, so that each came to the assembly well prepared for his or her work.

To review, even briefly, the final reports would in itself require an article far too long, and a consideration of the "message" of Amsterdam will be more profitable. Certainly this much needs to be said: the various reports record the agreement reached by the delegates, but they do not represent final conclusions. Obviously a two weeks' period was too short for such a task, but they offer the constituting churches a wealth of directions which will require, however, to be translated, often, into a far simpler language before they can be fully grasped by the majority of laymen.

This will be the hard task of all church papers' editors during the forthcoming months; it is to be hoped that much of this work will reach also the daily or weekly press.

Some excerpts will make the message of Amsterdam plain: "God . . . has brought us here together at Amsterdam. We are divided from one another not only in matters of faith, order and tradition, but also by pride of nation, class or race. But Christ has made us His own, and He is not divided. . . Here at Amsterdam we have committed ourselves afresh to Him, and have covenanted with one another in constituting this World Council of Churches. *We intend to stay together* (Ital. mine) . . . We have to accept God's judgment upon us for our share in the world's guilt. Often we have tried to serve God and Mammon, put other loyalties before loyalty to Christ, confused the Gospel with our own economic or national or racial interests, and feared war more than we have hated it. As we have talked with each other here, we have begun to understand how our separation has prevented us from receiving correction from one another in Christ. And because we lacked this correction, the world has often heard

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from us not the Word of God but words of men. . .

"Our coming together to form a World Council will be vain unless Christians and Christian congregations everywhere commit themselves to the Lord of the Church in a new effort to seek together, where they live, to be His witnesses and servants among their neighbors. . . We have to learn afresh together to speak boldly in Christ's name, both to those in power and to the people, to oppose terror, cruelty and race discrimination, to stand by the outcast, the prisoner and the refugee. We have to make of the Church in every place a voice for those who have no voice, and a home where every man will be at home. We have to learn afresh together what is the duty of the Christian man or woman in industry, in agriculture, in politics, in the professions and in the home. . .

"It is not in man's power to banish sin and death from the earth . . . but it is within the power of God. He has given us at Easter the certainty that His purpose will be accomplished. But, by our acts of obedience and faith we can, on earth, set up signs which point to the coming victory. . ."

To many, perhaps, the above words may sound merely like more words, just another church pronouncement! Upon the churches' leaders faithfulness and courage in making the above message, and the reports, known to all members will depend greatly whether Amsterdam will be simply another church gathering, or a turning point in the life of Christendom. Upon the willingness of *all* laymen to diligently study both reports and the message, and then to act accordingly, will depend whether Christianity — now obviously a minority within a non-Christian world in all countries—may receive a new life, or will undergo a greater disintegrating process than has been the case for decades.

Range of Conflicts

A few remarks are still needed. There is no doubt that the first days at Amsterdam revealed a terrific range of conflicts within the churches; America *vs.* Europe, partisans of far-reaching reforms *vs.* believers of the status-quo, colonial nations *vs.* the other races, etc. . . Amsterdam looked exactly like Lake Success. Yet, though no one refrained from expressing himself, *no one left the assembly.* Why? The reason may be found in the daily morning worship services. There we were led by a Japanese, an American Methodist, a Hungarian Lutheran, an Australian Congregationalist, a French-speaking Reformed native from Madagascar, a representative of the Society of Friends, etc. . . We were invited to various services of Holy Communion, some open to all delegates, some restricted to some denominations. For each service each participant had the full text of both liturgy and sermon in one of the three official languages.

Gradually there dawned upon us the realization that we all worshipped and intended to serve the same Lord; that even though our forms of worship were often far apart each contained some essential aspect of the Christian truth. As Prof. Barth put it: "Here we are not called to make a new Credo. Luckily! We have to understand the others' Credos, which, in another language, try to speak of Jesus Christ, and we need to make understood how we try to speak of Jesus Christ. It is very good. . . for our humility."

Both through the joint worship, and the various discussions, delegates have learned that Christian truth and the true Church are far greater than their own grasp or apprehension of them. A new respect for each other's convictions grew up, which has helped to deepen the desire for a real understanding.

The composition of the various delegations was another cause for further enlightenment. On the whole the North American delegates included some of the most outstanding laymen, who took a full share in the discussions, while their theological contribution was less important than that of the European delegates.

European Theologians

The contribution of European theologians—Prof. K. Barth especially—was outstanding, though often too tied up to human tradition and abstract discussions. Then, from Asia the living witness of the "younger" churches, courageously opening new trails, facing more boldly the reality than many of the "older" churches, was a revelation to many. The witness of the many "united" churches, generally finding their calling in the strong compulsion of some hard facts, then setting themselves to clarify their doctrinal divergences in the light of this compulsion, was another revealing factor of Amsterdam, which will have far reaching consequences. The path to unity, or greater common witness, is less through joint theological conversations, important though they be, than through joint obedience and witnessing to Christ.

Obviously a two-week conference could not solve all the disunity of non-Roman Christendom, nor change overnight the world's atmosphere. Yet the fact remains that at Amsterdam more than 70 per cent of Protestantism, and all Orthodox churches with the exception of the Russian Church, faced courageously the hard reality of our modern world. The constituting churches have, officially, joined their efforts, both with humility and sincerity, to become more fully Christian churches. But Amsterdam 1948 will not bring about a real Christian renewal unless all church leaders and laymen are willing to learn new truths—unlearn many untruths or partial truths—and boldly seek new paths under God's guidance.

• •

TRAVEL SERIES

ARM-CHAIR travellers and adventure lovers are assured of their annual trip around the world when the Toronto World Adventure Series opens its new travelogue season. Starting on Friday, October 15, five internationally famous travel-lecturers will be brought, in person, to Eaton Auditorium to show and explain their color films. The series opens with John Jay, ski expert, taking glacier trips among the crevasses of the Alps, visiting Arosa, Switzerland and Sestriere, Italy, and showing some of the highlights of the 1948 Winter Olympics, with Barbara Ann Scott winning her last amateur title, all included in "Adventure on the Roof of Europe".

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THE MELTING POT

Toss Me A Ripe Equation

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

"OF COURSE, I'll help you with your algebra," Kendall told his sister-in-law, feeling full of human kindness. It isn't every day that a thirteen-year-old lets you demonstrate your intellectual superiority, after all.

Louise brought her algebra book to the armchair, and pointed to a problem.

"Ah, an equation, I see."

"Natch. I can do all the other stuff."

"Really!" Kendall said with a faint superiority. "Now let's see. $5x - 7$ equals $8x - 14.5$. It isn't a quadratic."

"What's a quadratic?"

"It's a, well, it's a different type of equation."

"O.K. Let's stick to this type."

Kendall could feel a faint irritation glowing within him.

"Now let's see. I believe we multiply $5x$ by 14.5 and $8x$ by 7. That's known as cross-multiplication."

"I don't care what it's known as. It's not the way to do this problem."

"How do you know?"

"Cause I saw the teacher do it on the board, but I didn't quite catch how he did it."

"You were probably talking and not paying attention."

"Well, maybe I was, but that's still not how you do it. He sort of twizzled them around from one side to the other, and the answer is 25. I've looked it up."

"Very well, you don't need my help."

"Oh, sure I do. I've got to show how it's done."

"Right. We'll check your answer. Five times twenty-five is a hundred and twenty-five minus seven is one eighteen. Eight twenty-fives is two hundred minus fourteen point five is a hundred and eighty-six point five, I mean five point five. So it don't add up. Your answer's wrong."

"Oh, no, it isn't. Just you look in the back and you'll see. There, smarty-pants, you thought you knew something, didn't you?"

"My dear girl, it isn't often I quarrel with the Rev. Mr. Hall and the Rev. Mr. Knight—I believe they were both parsons—but on this occasion they're wrong."

"Who are they?" Louise wanted to know at once.

"Louise, dear," Kendall said, "if you'll look on the front of your book, you'll see that they wrote it."

"No they didn't, see, it says somebody called Hart wrote it."

"Aha, that explains it then," Kendall said profoundly. "At any rate you can take it from me that the book is wrong. And now I recall how you do these things. Put the seven over to the other side, make it plus, do the same with the other figure, I mean with the eight x, only make it minus. See, there's your answer, two point five."

"No, no, no," Louise shrieked. "It's twenty-five, it's twenty-five. I'll get in trouble at school if I get any other answer, so I won't listen to you any more."

This made Kendall envisage a sort of Miss Squiers of Dothegirls Hall, brutally maltreating unbelievers in the erring text-book. He tried to argue, but Louise slammed out of the room.

She came back at bedtime, just to see how Kendall had worked it, she said, on the off chance of proving the teacher wrong next day. Patiently, Kendall explained it again.

On the following evening, he enquired politely about the results.

"Oh, you were wrong," Louise said airily. "It was twenty-five. See, the girl I got that book from cut out two decimal points in front of the five x and the eight x."

"In other words I was right," Kendall snapped. "You simply gave me the wrong problem."

"Well anyways you were all wrong about the cross-multiplication. I told the teacher about it, and gee! did the kids ever laugh!"

•

"POOR Mrs. Campbell!" Mrs. Bentley said. "That boy of hers, Claude, he won't fight. He comes in crying, and all bruised. Of course she mothers him too much. She knows how furious it makes the father to think his boy won't stand up for himself. He lectures the boy, and he gets simply frantic!"

"How old is the boy?" Mrs. Gardiner asked.

"Four. Then there's Mrs. Hodnet. Her boy Francis is the complete bully. A regular little sadist! He hits smaller children, he tried to stamp on their cat's tail, and he told the little girls that there's an old hag over in the field who sucks children's blood. I told her the child should be in the hands of a psychiatrist."

"A lot of children do those things," Mrs. Gardiner interposed meekly.

"And then there's Mrs. Liggett! Her little girl has to have bands on her teeth, and glasses! The child can do nothing but stand and giggle. I said 'How do you do, Muriel,' and she just giggled. *Painfully* shy, and quite unable to adjust herself. She ought to be in a special school. I told Mrs. Liggett that the child will have to meet a lot more strangers before she's done, believe me, and the sooner she learns how, the better."

"I was always shy as a child," Mrs. Gardiner said.

"Yes, quite," Mrs. Bentley went on. "And what has it cost you? To go through adolescence suffering from shyness! Have you ever wondered how much maladjustment you suffer from right now as a result? Notice, too, how bold your children are—is that not perhaps a form of compensation?"

She gathered up her gloves and handbag.

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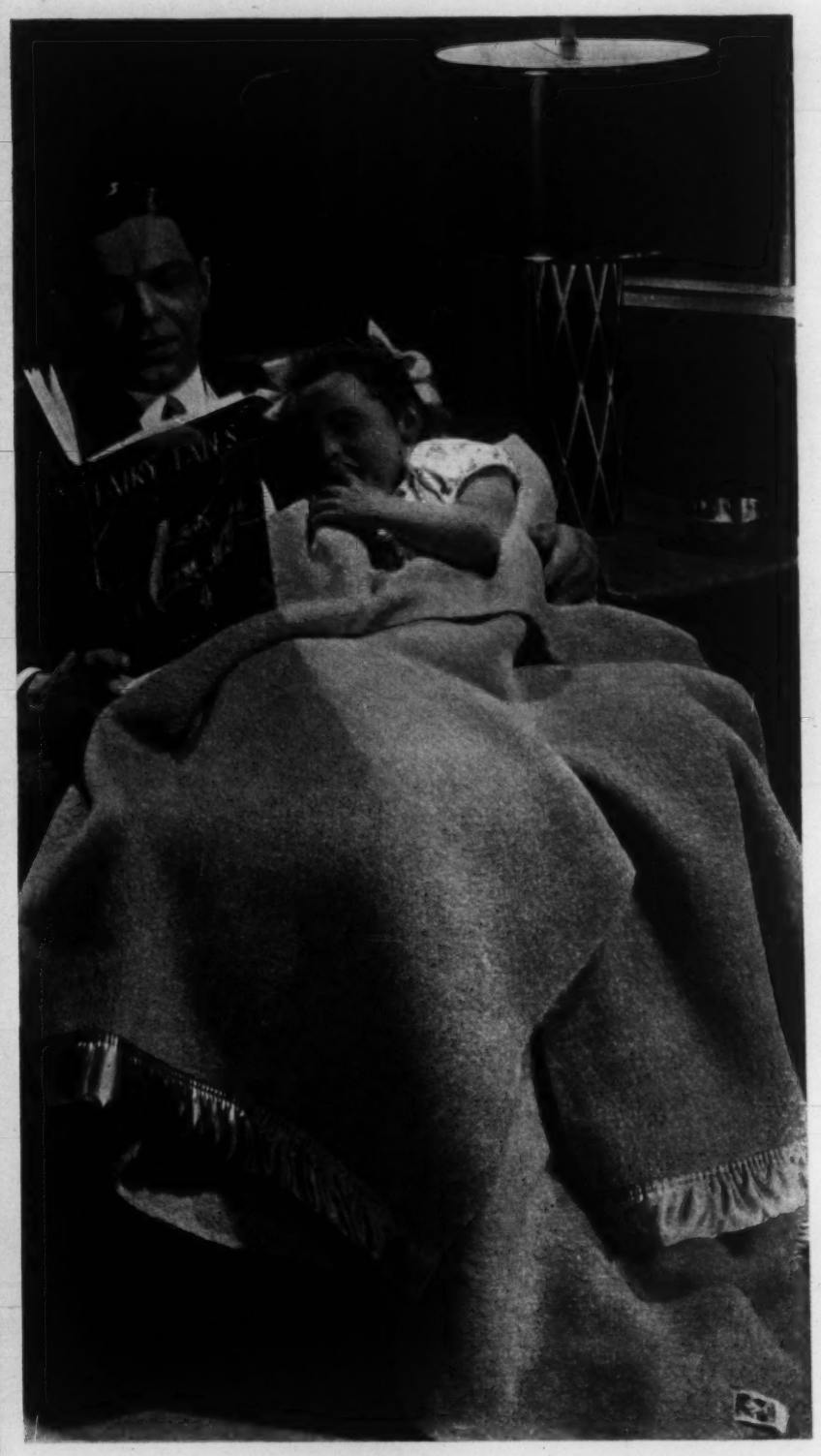

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By P. O'D.

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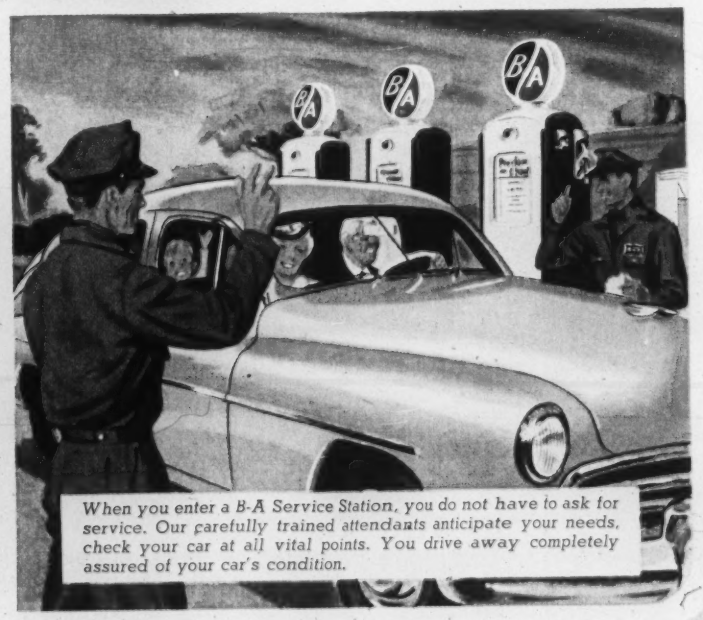

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THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

THE MELTING POT

Toss Me A Ripe Equation

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

"OF COURSE, I'll help you with your algebra," Kendall told his sister-in-law, feeling full of human kindness. It isn't every day that a thirteen-year-old lets you demonstrate your intellectual superiority, after all.

Louise brought her algebra book to the armchair, and pointed to a problem.

"Ah, an equation, I see."

"Natch. I can do all the other stuff."

"Really!" Kendall said with a faint superiority. "Now let's see. $5x - 7$ equals $8x - 14.5$. It isn't a quadratic."

"What's a quadratic?"

"It's a, well, it's a different type of equation."

"O.K. Let's stick to this type."

Kendall could feel a faint irritation glowing within him.

"Now let's see. I believe we multiply $5x$ by 14.5 and $8x$ by 7. That's known as cross-multiplication."

"I don't care what it's known as. It's not the way to do this problem."

"How do you know?"

"Cause I saw the teacher do it on the board, but I didn't quite catch how he did it."

"You were probably talking and not paying attention."

"Well, maybe I was, but that's still not how you do it. He sort of twizzled them around from one side to the other, and the answer is 25. I've looked it up."

"Very well, you don't need my help."

"Oh, sure I do. I've got to show how it's done."

"Right. We'll check your answer. Five times twenty-five is a hundred and twenty-five minus seven is one eighteen. Eight twenty-fives is two hundred minus fourteen point five is a hundred and eighty-six point five, I mean five point five. So it don't add up. Your answer's wrong."

"Oh, no, it isn't. Just you look in the back and you'll see. There, smarty-pants, you thought you knew something, didn't you?"

"My dear girl, it isn't often I quarrel with the Rev. Mr. Hall and the Rev. Mr. Knight—I believe they were both parsons—but on this occasion they're wrong."

"Who are they?" Louise wanted to know at once.

"Louise, dear," Kendall said, "if you'll look on the front of your book, you'll see that they wrote it."

"No they didn't, see, it says somebody called Hart wrote it."

"Aha, that explains it then," Kendall said profoundly. "At any rate you can take it from me that the book is wrong. And now I recall how you do these things. Put the seven over to the other side, make it plus, do the same with the other figure, I mean with the eight x, only make it minus. See, there's your answer, two point five."

"No, no, no," Louise shrieked. "It's twenty-five, it's twenty-five. I'll get in trouble at school if I get any other answer, so I won't listen to you any more."

This made Kendall envisage a sort of Miss Squiers of Dothegirls Hall, brutally maltreating unbelievers in the erring text-book. He tried to argue, but Louise slammed out of the room.

She came back at bedtime, just to see how Kendall had worked it, she said, on the off chance of proving the teacher wrong next day. Patiently, Kendall explained it again.

On the following evening, he enquired politely about the results.

"Oh, you were wrong," Louise said airily. "It was twenty-five. See, the girl I got that book from cut out two decimal points in front of the five x and the eight x."

"In other words I was right," Kendall snapped. "You simply gave me the wrong problem."

"Well anyways you were all wrong about the cross-multiplication. I told the teacher about it, and gee! did the kids ever laugh!"

•

"POOR Mrs. Campbell!" Mrs. Bentley said. "That boy of hers, Claude, he won't fight. He comes in crying, and all bruised. Of course she mothers him too much. She knows how furious it makes the father to think his boy won't stand up for himself. He lectures the boy, and he gets simply frantic!"

"How old is the boy?" Mrs. Gardiner asked.

"Four. Then there's Mrs. Hodnet. Her boy Francis is the complete bully. A regular little sadist! He hits smaller children, he tried to stamp on their cat's tail, and he told the little girls that there's an old hag over in the field who sucks children's blood. I told her the child should be in the hands of a psychiatrist."

"A lot of children do those things," Mrs. Gardiner interposed meekly.

"And then there's Mrs. Liggett! Her little girl has to have bands on her teeth, and glasses! The child can do nothing but stand and giggle. I said 'How do you do, Muriel,' and she just giggled. *Painfully* shy, and quite unable to adjust herself. She ought to be in a special school. I told Mrs. Liggett that the child will have to meet a lot more strangers before she's done, believe me, and the sooner she learns how, the better."

"I was always shy as a child," Mrs. Gardiner said.

"Yes, quite," Mrs. Bentley went on. "And what has it cost you? To go through adolescence suffering from shyness! Have you ever wondered how much maladjustment you suffer from right now as a result? Notice, too, how bold your children are—is that not perhaps a form of compensation?"

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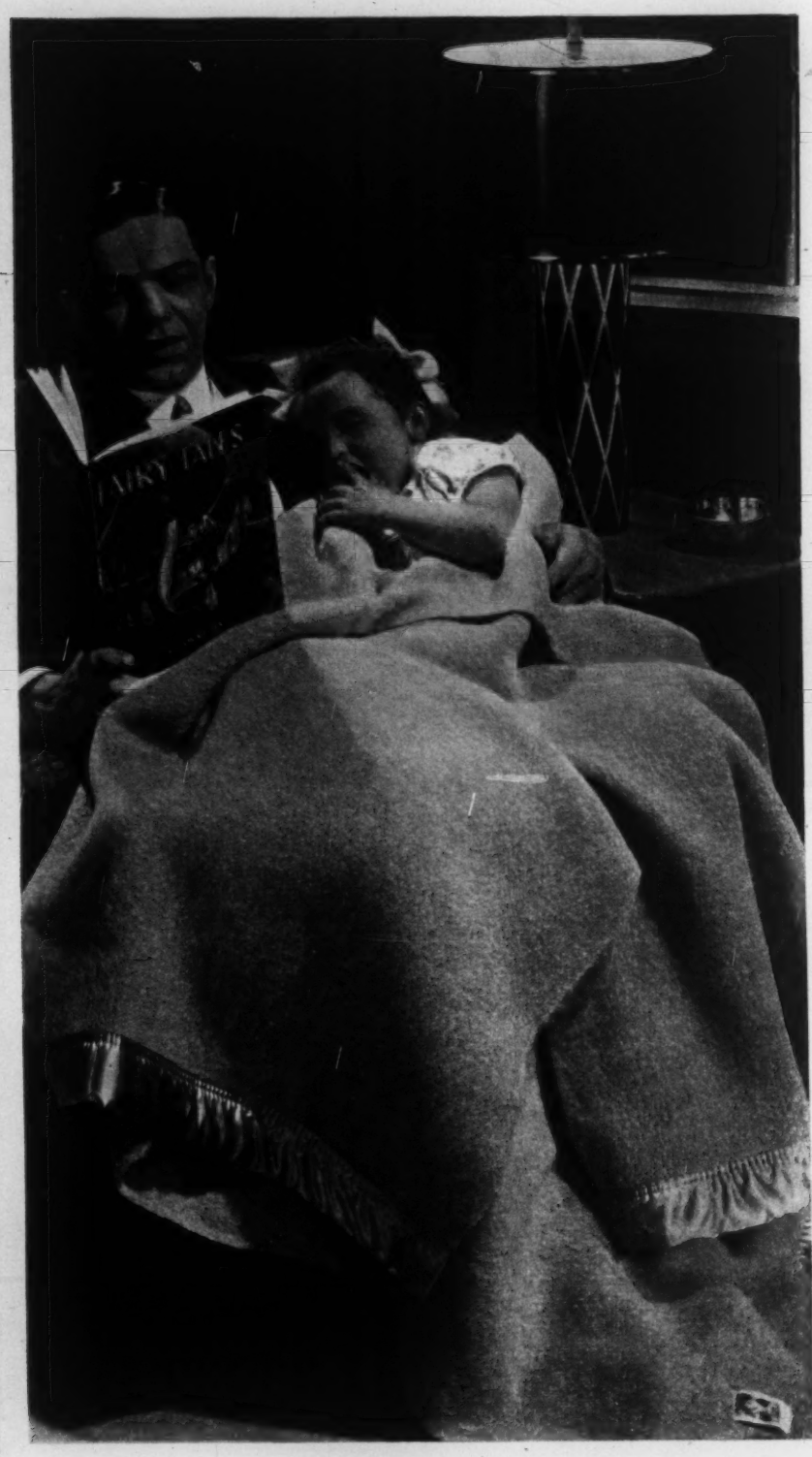

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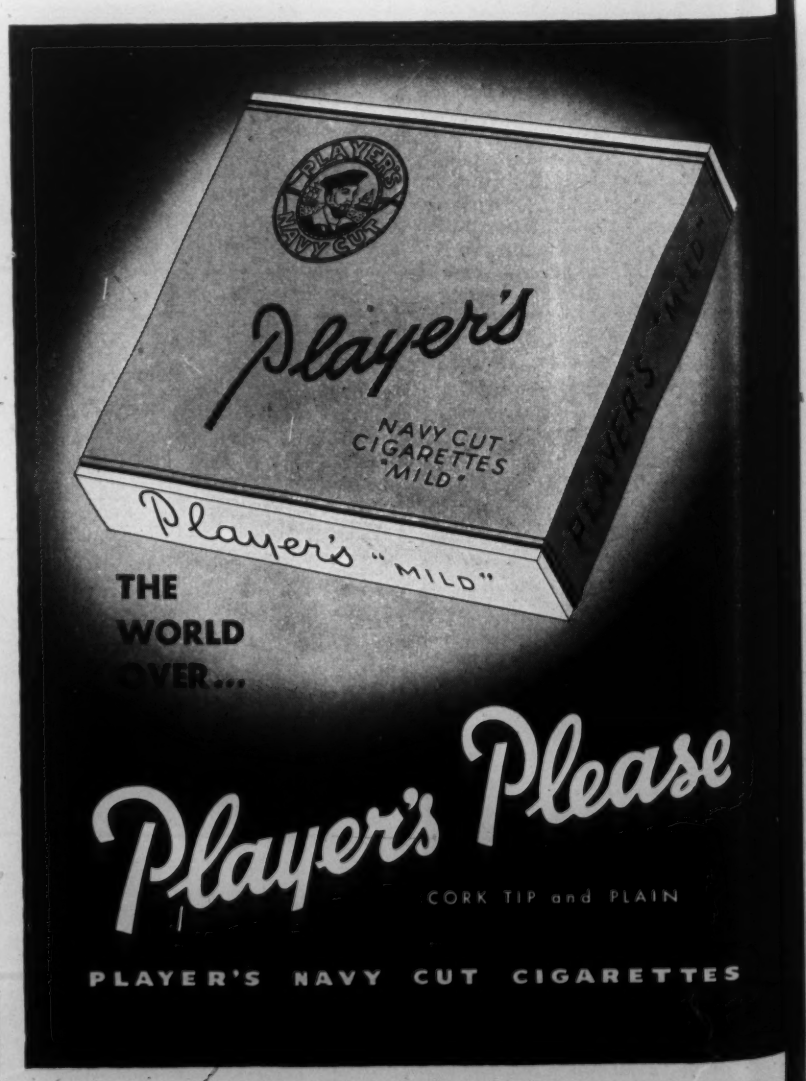

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THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

FILM PARADE

Hollywood Myth Is A Development Of Mass Prejudice And Pressure

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT looks now as though the public outcry against the Fagin of "Oliver Twist" might close the doors of American movie houses to the J. Arthur Rank production indefinitely.

It doesn't matter that the Jew Fagin is a literary creation of the Nineteenth Century with a more or less accidental relationship to the Twentieth. It doesn't matter either that he is only one among hundreds of Dickens grotesques, no more villainous than Bill Sikes, or fantastic than Bumble or hypocritical than Uriah Heep. Racialism is the only problem here, and where the movies are concerned the only answer to almost any problem is censorship.

Thus the people who read their own racial assumptions into the portrait of Fagin insist that the people who may read into it the opposite set shall not be allowed to see the picture at all. There is of course a third group which merely asks to see "Oliver Twist" and judge it on its own merits. As usual this group gets no consideration whatever.

Racialism of any sort is a subject on which the movies are particularly susceptible to pressure. "We can't have Danish or Swedish or Belgian or Portuguese or even French or English villains in the movies," I was told by a publicity director in Hollywood. "Every villain has to be a native-born American. Otherwise it's an insult to somebody's nationalism. About the farthest we can go outside America is to have a Graustarkian villain like Dracula."

It was possible, he added, to identify villains with any of the trades or professions. "If you have a villain who is a lawyer, architect, doctor, dentist, or trade union leader, that is an insult to the whole group. The villain has to be a pure-bred American whose only profession is crime."

All-American Gangster

Because of this willingness to yield to pressure all along the line, nearly all Hollywood characters are in the strict sense myths. The movie-gangster is one of the larger myths. Since this is an age of violence, we must have movie-gangsters. And since only the American public is free from chauvinistic prejudices, he must be an All-American gangster. Just how the All-American gangster compares with actual polyglot gangsters in American cities it is impossible to say, since everything on the screen is enlarged and formalized beyond recognition. In any case he makes a fine target for anti-American propagandists who like to point him out as the inevitable end-product of American civilization.

At the other end of the scale there is Hollywood's man of innocence, a myth that can be even more exasperating both to the enemies and admirers of the United States than the man of violence. The latter has at least plenty of documentation to support him. The man of innocence is the pure creation of Hollywood imagination.

Hollywood invented him, but the movie-public appropriated him with so much enthusiasm that it has been necessary to re-issue him in different names and under different forms ever since. He first appeared as the Mr. Deeds who went to town, and turned up later as the Mr. Smith who went to Washington. He was the unworldly real-estate man in "It's a Wonderful Life," and he has now reached some sort of apotheosis in "Good Sam."

As Mr. Deeds and as Mr. Smith the man of innocence had considerable freshness and charm, even though it was clear that he was no brighter than he should have been. By the time "It's a Wonderful Life" came along it was noticeable that the hero's heart was disproportionately better than his head. With "Good Sam" he has become the universal soft touch, whose human sympathies have expanded so boundlessly that they have swallowed up his judgment altogether.

In "Good Sam" people fasten on the hero (Gary Cooper) as the hookworm fastens on its natural host. The no-good brother-in-law, the neighbor who borrows his car and then sticks him with the repairs, the sad department store chanteuse in love with a married man and about to be evicted from her room—all these depressing types attach themselves to Sam, and most of them move right in and live with him and his wife (Ann Sheridan.) Eventually Sam's contributions to society become so heavy that he is in danger of losing his wife, his job and his home. The movies being what they are, society take a shamefaced look at itself in time and pays him off with a vice-presidency and a brand-new home, completely and elegantly furnished.

Good Sam of course is only a Hollywood daydream and it's a good thing he is. If he turned up in actual life as frequently as he does in the movies, the future of society on this continent would be even more precarious than it is at present. For if Good Sam ever went to Washington it would be on a policy of giving the American shirt to the entire world and throwing in the atomic stockpile along with it, as a guarantee of incorruptible faith in human nature. In fact if Good Sam actually existed and if he were multiplied into a composite Uncle Sam he might do more world damage in his well-meaning way than any number of Fagins.

—Photo by Crampton

Pegi Brown of the New Play Society will play a leading role in the company's new production, Shaw's "You Never Can Tell", at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre Oct. 15 to 23.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE. William Saroyan's loving study of barroom types. Saroyan obviously had the time of his life when writing his play, and after the first twenty minutes you may be able to go along with him. With James Cagney.

THE SEARCH. A sensitively handled and deeply moving film about a Czechoslovakian mother and her efforts to find her child, lost in the shambles of Hitler's postwar Germany. With Jarmila Novotna, Ivan Jandl.

OLIVER TWIST. Film version of the Dickens novel, and a little more faithful to the brutality than to the humanity of the original. In detail, acting and production, however, it is a film of which the British studios have every reason to be proud. With a remarkable performance by Alec Guinness as Fagin.

• •

UNIVERSITY PLAYERS

THE University Extension Players, a group of drama students at the Evening Classes given by the University of Toronto's Extension Department, have announced their program for the coming season, which includes six major productions, an evening of one act plays, two guest companies, guest speakers and a film showing. "Enos at Breakfast," the prize-winning Canadian play at the Dominion Drama Festival last spring, written by Robertson-Davies, the distinguished journalist-author, is the Players' first presentation in the Library Theatre on Oct. 16.

• •

RECOGNITION

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By Mendelssohn we heard,
Was it the winter evening,
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Enabling us to see
That soon we would be reading
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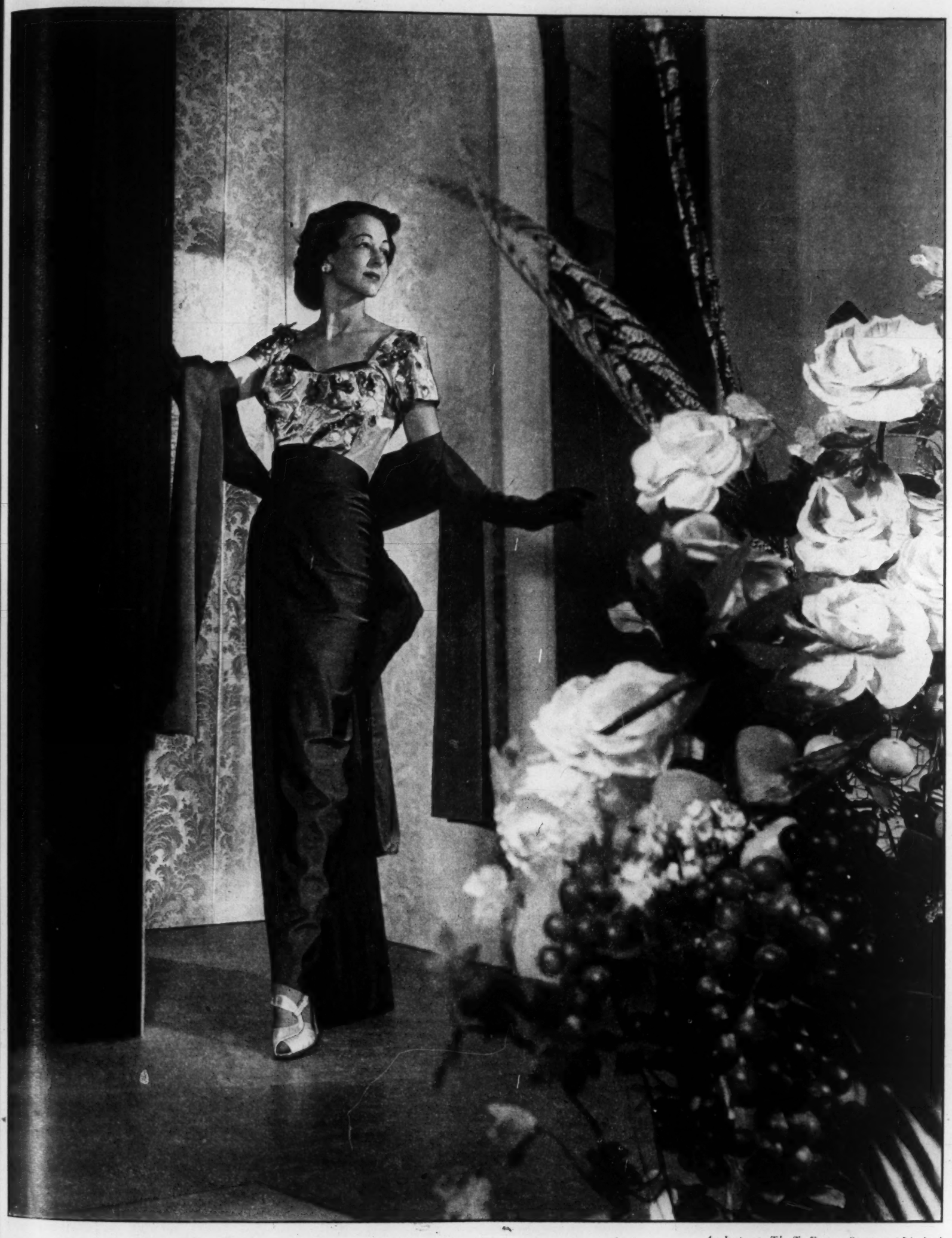

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

FAMILY FINANCE

Why Budgets Don't Work

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

TODAY when prices are on the offensive and are making serious inroads into incomes, every family is conscious of the need of the protection of a family budget. Yet only a small percentage of families have budgets which operate effectively, which really help to give them the most out of their money and to provide security for the family income against misfortunes such as advancing prices, unemployment, illness. Why do so many family budgets fail? Let us look at a few of the more common reasons.

Some people regard a budget—as many do religion—as a refuge in time of trouble. Mrs. A. becomes budget-conscious only when her family finances are in the red. As soon as the crisis has passed her interest wanes, the budget is buried in the bottom drawer of her desk and she slips again into free and easy spending until family finances strike another shoal. Then once more she hunts for and dusts off the family budget. Of course such spasmodic budgeting, or part-time budgeting, is useless.

Mrs. B's budget fails not because she saves too little but because she tries to save too much. Favorite dishes disappear from the table. Her husband is criticized for his extravagant ways. The children's pocket money is cut. Mrs. B. spends every cent grudgingly. By the time tempers have become frayed and everyone is thoroughly uncomfortable, Mrs. B.'s good intentions collapse.

The budgets of many families never really get started because they will not face facts and they expect a budget to work miracles.

No budget will work if the family is not willing to base their spending on their income, if they insist on having what they want and then expect the budget to take care of the cost. A budget will not provide a $10,000-a-year standard of living on a $5,000 income. But it will help a family to live within its $5,000. It will not give them everything they want but it will help them to get what they want most.

Many family budgets do not succeed because in reality they are not family affairs. Mr. C. gives Mrs. C. an allowance to cover food and household operation but tells her little else about the financial position of the family. "Our children must have the best," is Mrs. C.'s maxim and consequently she demands a higher standard of living than Mr. C's income can support.

Mrs. D. cannot budget successfully because her husband does not co-operate. Over the telephone she confides in a friend—"Bill complains that I spend too much for food. He says that I am a poor manager" . . . "But Bill won't eat cheap cuts of meat. He likes steaks and chops" . . . . . "I don't do any canning. Bill likes fresh fruits and vegetables" . . . . "Yes, I know, but he won't eat left-overs."

A Family Affair

In the successful family budget every member has an active part. Each individual has an allowance and assumes a share of the responsibilities. Provided these obligations are fulfilled, no questions are asked as to how the money is spent. Even the small child has a part in the family budget. The five-year-old may receive only a few pennies a week for candy. He can spend it for anything else he wishes—provided he does not expect to have candy too. When he starts to school, his allowance goes up but he is expected to buy his own pencils, crayons, etc. As years go by his allowance continues to increase but he assumes responsibility for more and more of his own needs. When he is 12 or 13 he is included in family councils. He then knows how much the family has to spend and also all the things this money must cover. When he is aware that his share of the family income is in proportion to what is spent by the rest of the family, he is less likely to be demanding about his own wishes.

Budgets often are rudely jolted because families have been over-optimistic about incomes. Last year Mr. E. received a bonus. So this year the E.'s spend the money which has been saved for the winter's fuel on a trip. "We'll use the bonus to pay for the fuel," they plan. But Mr. E. is not given the anticipated bonus and all their calculations are upset. It is not safe to count on money until it is actually received.

Budgets often fail also because families underestimate their expenses. The F. family estimate that $350 will be ample to cover the cost of clothing their family of four. But at the end of a year they find that the actual expense was over $425. They had forgotten to include cost of cleaning and repairing clothes and shoes. Mr. F. had had to pay more for his winter coat. The eleven-year-old boy needed an extra pair of shoes and he had an accident and ruined his good suit, and so on.

Many families include in their budgets the mortgage payments on home but do not include anything for upkeep and repairs. They budget for licences, gas and oil and other regular expenses of the car, but do not have a reserve for repairs and replacements and they pay no attention to depreciation until a new car is needed and the money is not ready. They do not make any provision for unexpected expenses such as a wedding gift, a funeral spray, major repairs to household furniture and equipment, and so on. Certain expenses occur sooner or later. Some items are bound to be overlooked. Some things cost more than is expected. If a reserve is not set up to cover these contingencies, of course the budget will not work.

Another common mistake is to confuse the keeping of records with budgeting.

For The Record

Most records are necessary only as a preliminary to budgeting. For example, the annual amount of certain fixed expenses needs to be figured only once. Suppose that rent—or upkeep cost of the home—amounts to $840 a year, fuel $180, electricity $60, life insurance premiums $425, telephone $39 and fees for medical and hospitalization scheme $76. The total of these fixed expenses is $1620 a year. If $31.15 is deposited in the bank each week when the salary cheque is received, no further figuring and no records are needed for any of these items until a change in one occurs. And there will be money in the bank to pay them when they are due.

A detailed record kept for one month will give a picture of the regular day-by-day expenses for food, household operation, shows, tobacco, haircuts, cosmetics, newspapers, magazines, car or bus fares, church collection and many others. Once this record has been studied and a new pattern of spending has been made, this list making can be discontinued.

If a record is kept for one year of occasional or seasonal expenses—such as clothing, furniture and home furnishings and equipment, vacations, charities, Christmas, birthday and wedding gifts, etc.—a closer estimate of the average which is spent for such items will be possible and then a record need be kept of only large or unusual expenses. These seasonal expenses may be handled in the same manner as the fixed expenses. If clothing costs are estimated at $400 a year, furniture and home furnishings at $150, vacations $200, charities $100, gifts $150, the total is $1,000 and it will be necessary to bank about $20 a week to pay for these items.

Perhaps one of the most common and the most serious mistakes made in budgeting is to neglect to build up a reserve for emergencies. "It can't happen to us," many families believe and they take no precautions to cushion the shock to family finances which comes with serious illness, an accident, or other misfortunes. Such emergencies not only bring heavy expenses but they may also interrupt the family income and if a reserve has not been established, or provision made through insurance, the budget collapses. Budgets are often upset also because families set aside nothing to cover unexpected expenses such as a large bill for dentistry, or a visit to the oculist and a new pair of glasses.

By foregoing smaller, more fleeting pleasures, by devoting time thought and effort, a family may have a budget which will help to build peace of mind and security. The budget then becomes an instrument to obtain what they want most out of life.

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Join with Economy, Magnificence."
—Pope.

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BRAIN-TEASER

Bringing in the Sheaves

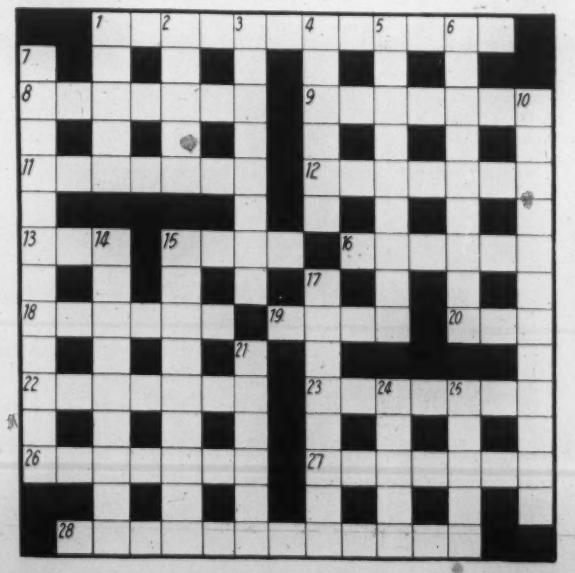
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Day originally set aside by Wm. Bradford, Governor of Plymouth.
8. Ten ears come closest to it.
9. "Once more with . . . . . song and shout Is Nature's bloodless triumph told".
11. Accuse each imp in turn.
12. Wind.
13. Little Edwin.
15. This bed is evidently no good.
16. Poisonous little Violet got up.
18. You may feel this after too much 10.
19. It raises its ears at 9 time.
20. Little Edward.
22. On your metal! It's attractive O!
23 and 21 down. "Along the line of smoky hills The . . . . . stands". (Campbell) (7, 6)
26. Ire and zeal will bring it home to you.
27. Snooty in the theatre.
28. Go off to lament, all broken up.

DOWN

1. Perennial pedestrian with a 19 or two, no doubt.
2. Turn an ear.
3. Rattling good places for panhandlers at 1 across.
4. Those who can, do, for 1 across. (2, 4)
5. One of many in a musical enigma.
6. The eternal "it". (2, 3, 2, 2)
7. Season of quotation in 23 and 21. (6, 6)
10. Traditional gobble at this time. (6, 6)
14. Slope probably preferred by 1 down. (4, 5)
15. She steps on her own toes.
17. 13 reformed.
21. See 23.
24. Set in.
25. Resting place for a horse, ox or church dignitary.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Mufti
4. Cob
6. Paces
9. 10, 14, 23, 24. Neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.
10. See 9
11. Transmutes
12. Wish
14. See 9
15. Cleave
18. Bottle
20. Bicycles
23. See 9
24. See 9
27. Elegiac
28. Ingress
29. Tasks
. . Poe
31. Taste

DOWN

1. Manet
2. Frigate
3. In his shell
4. Corduroy
5. Buffet
6. Pose
7. Candida
8. Sarah
13. Playwright
14. Fib
16. Eos
17. High time
19. Trowels
21. Loiters
22. Tea-cup
23. Greet
25. Gaspé
26. Fins

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MUSIC

Still Looking Ahead

By JOHN H. YOCOM

TWO important recitals, which are discussed on this page, have launched the local season but, in the main, items coming to our attention still are drum beatings for what is in store.

Montreal's Pro Musica Society will present six Sunday-afternoon-at-5 p.m. programs of chamber music by outstanding performers. The first will be on Oct. 17 with the Stuyveaant String Quartet playing quartets by Schubert and Villa-Lobos, and, with Clark Brody, clarinettist, Brahms' Quintet for Clarinet and Strings. Other programs will present Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin, the Trieste Piano and String Trio, the Paganini Quartet, harpist Marcel Grandjany, and the Juilliard String Quartet.

Six concerts will be given this winter by the McGill Chamber Music Society; the first, on Tuesday, October 2[illegible] at the Royal Victoria College, the other five in Moyse Hall.

The McGill String Quartet (Messrs. Brott, Renaud, Robert and Mrs. Brott) will play in all the six concerts. In the first concert they will be joined by a group of other players for Beethoven's Septet; in the third concert Neil Chotem will join them as pianist in a quintet by Shostakovitch; in the fourth and fifth concert quintets by Mozart will be played by the quartet with Rafael Masella, clarinettist, and Joseph Masella, horn player, respectively. In the final concert Douglas Clarke is to be the pianist in Sir Arnold Bax's quartet.

The Solway String Quartet will present an unusual Pop program at Hart House Theatre on Saturday night, Oct. 16. This group, which gained fame so quickly last season, will show another phase of its versatility.

Further in the matter of string quartets, history will be made in that concert medium next Saturday night at Hart House Theatre when the Solway String Quartet, a newly formed group that has already won its spurs in "straight" programs, will attempt a "Pop" evening. Numbers like Boccherini's Minuet will be mixed with Jerome Kern's "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" and a fantasy of Gershwin tunes, all to make chamber music more palatable to the less specialized audience tastes. It will be an interesting experiment and may be the entrée for a wider section of the population sharing in the appreciation of string quartet music. On the other hand, it may only upset those who like traditional chamber music presented with the quintessence of classicism, and leave the non-initiated just as cold as it found them. Time will tell.

On October 23 at Eaton Auditorium Lubka Kolessa Toronto's gifted Galician-born concert pianist, will present a recital Mme. Kolessa has brought honor to Canada and the Royal Conservatory of Music where she teaches senior students. Last year a Carnegie Hall appearance was eminently successful and her work as guest artist was a highlight of a Mendelssohn Choir concert in Massey Hall last February. Mme. Kolessa is also famed for her recordings and broadcasts.

LUBKA KOLESSA

The Royal Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, the oldest symphonic organization in Toronto (it was founded in 1906), was holding its first rehearsal for the new season this week. Ettore Mazzoleni, Principal of the Conservatory, has been conductor of the orchestra since 1934. This season the orchestra will be dividing its rehearsal time between preparation for public performances, concerto readings with student soloists, and MS readings of students' compositions.

Agnes Helga Sigurdson, Winnipeg concert pianist, will give a recital at the Playhouse theatre Oct. 14, at 8.30 p.m. The concert will be sponsored by The Icelandic National league. Miss Sigurdson studied for two years in New York with Olga Samaroff Stokowski. Last year she began study with the French pianist artist, Emma Boynet, with whom she also spent this summer studying in France.

The Hambourg Conservatory of Music announces the following new faculty appointments for the season 1948-49: Violin and Chamber Music—James Levey; Piano and Theory—Kenneth Peacock, Rachel Cavalho, Evelyn Minear, Clifford von Kuster; Vocal—Margaret Moreland, Evelyn Pasen, Nicolette Ysaye, Richard Westmacott, Colin Bray.

Ernesto Vinci, baritone, and Greta Kraus, harpsichordist, will present a joint program in the Royal Conservatory Hall on October 12.

Both Dr. Vinci and Miss Kraus are well-known to radio and concert audiences in Canada; both are members of the Conservatory faculty.

Delayed Recital

By FREDERICK ARTHUR

AFTER twice putting aside her concert career in favor of the demands of married life, Jean Young Appleby, contralto, presented her first public recital last Saturday evening in the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre. Each of those two previous ventures had followed successes in the Canadian National Exhibition competitions, the first time bringing her the award of the Gold Medal as a dramatic soprano. The next "occasion" for Miss Young, however, was her marriage and, as Mrs. Appleby, she gave that exacting task most of her attention. Some years later, she again entered the C.N.E. competitions, this time as a mezzo-soprano, and once more obtained the Gold Medal. Naturally her thoughts turned again to the concert stage, but the arrival of her second set of twins, plus another child born somewhat earlier, effectually postponed her efforts in that direction until last week.

Just to provide additional color to the story, Jean Young Appleby is now a contralto but she would seem to cherish strong memories of her days as a mezzo-soprano; many of her songs were pitched much too high for her present vocal range, resulting in some noticeable straining in almost every song. By far the best of her program was Schubert's "*An die Musik*," and the short but effective "*Nel cor piu non mi sento*" (Paisiello). Then the excellent accompaniment of Muriel Collen in Michael Head's "Ships of Arcady" provided a duo that considerably brightened the rather uneven program. With all the wealth of sacred music available for a contralto, it was disappointing to find Schubert's "Ave Maria" and Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer."

Mrs. Appleby undoubtedly has gained a great deal of musical ability during her protracted years of study and in the numerous lighter ballads she was well received by a small but friendly audience. Especially was this so in her two encores "The Sleigh" by Kountz and the ever-popular "Annie Laurie." However, while everyone will view with understanding Mrs. Appleby's desire to fulfil the promise of her earlier years, the competition of the concert-stage is rather more exacting than that in which she scored those first triumphs. The duties of a successful wife and mother leave little time for the continuous study of a concert-artist.

•

The Saturday evening recital in Toronto's Eaton auditorium by the Canadian pianist, Agnes Butcher, was highlighted by her performance of several numbers by her Hungarian teacher Bela Bartok. Miss Butcher studied under Bartok in Budapest until 1940, and she obviously enjoys his work. She devoted a large portion of the second half of her recital to Bartok's "Petite Suite," "Evening in Szekely" and "From the Diary of a Fly." The audience liked her Brahm's "Sonata in F Minor" but they showed real enthusiasm for the Bartok material. Her clean cut execution and obvious technical skill were displayed at their best in these pieces.—R. G.

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Liebesfreud	Kreisler
Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes	
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HART HOUSE THEATRE

RADIO

Welcome To Mr. Davies

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT MUST have come as a shock to the wise guys in the C.B.C. drama department to realize that a Canadian playwright could make a reputation for himself without the aid of "Stage 48" or "Wednesday Night". The C.B.C. has consistently ignored the existence of Mr. Robertson Davies, despite the fact—which has been obvious for a long time—that he has one of the few really civilized literary minds in the country. It was only after Mr. Davies' fame as a playwright had been thrust upon the public consciousness by his prize-winning entry in the Dominion Drama Festival and by the phenomenal success of his "Fortune, My Foe", produced by Arthur Sutherland's International Players, that the C.B.C. deigned to recognize him, although they have made an enormous fuss over writers without one-tenth of his talent. Perhaps it is because Mr. Davies has always refused to be "significant" that he has been ignored, for Canadian plays which are not significant are anathema to the C.B.C.

However, it must be said, to their everlasting credit, that, having accepted Mr. Davies into the family, the C.B.C. gave him a rousing welcome. The production of "Overlaid" on "Open Air Theatre" was an event of absolutely epic proportions. I suppose Tommy Tweed, as a lusty old coot with a paid-up insurance policy and a yearning for "grand opry and bar' nekkid women", brought pure, unadulterated joy into more hearts than any radio actor has penetrated since Santa Claus left the air on December 24. A lot of credit is due to Esse Ljungh, as well, for having challenged most of the accepted standards of radio propriety by producing an unexpurgated edition of the script.

With Mr. Davies in our midst we seem at last to have achieved a robust, honest-to-God Canadian humor. I hope the chaste corridors of the C.B.C. will echo to more of Mr. Davies' gusty and irreverent laughter. Even "Stage 49" could afford to take the liberty . . . all "in the spirit of fun", of course.

Musical Venture

If anything could be calculated to convince us that the poor old C.B.C. is really on the side of the angels it is the prospectus the corporation has just issued regarding musical activities for Fall and Winter 1948-9.

The most important musical venture will be half over by the time this appears in print; it is the "Layman's History of Music", two 2½-hour periods devoted to an exposition of the development of music from the earliest times to the present day. (Wednesday Nights, October 6, 13.)

Other musical highlights will include four operas—"La Bohème", "Orfeo ed Euridice", "The Devil and Daniel Webster" and "Don Giovanni"—performed by the newly-created C.B.C. Opera Company, under the direction of Nicholas Goldschmidt; a program of music from the Edinburgh Festival; a group of recitals by distinguished artists from home and abroad; performances of the "St. Matthew Passion" and "Messiah", conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan; and a number of "repeat programs" of music by Brahms, Strauss, Gerald Finzi and Benjamin Britten.

•

We had a memorable forty minutes of music on the "Wednesday Night" Bach recital, with the glorious Fifth Brandenburg and the ubiquitous F Minor Concerto. We get too little of the harpsichord on the air—and, of course, far too little of Miss Greta Kraus, who ought to be compelled to play at least once a week!

This particular broadcast seemed to have an unusual degree of technical competence behind it. Whoever was at the controls was obviously thoroughly aware of the role of the soloists in a Bach concerto, so that the balance between instrumental groups was carefully maintained.

•

The B.B.C. production of "Hedda Gabler" was very polished and very, very West End. "Character" was laid on with a heavy brush and the effect was magnified by the intimacy of the medium. Barbara Couper has a tremendously impressive voice and a commanding radio presence but she sounded a bit too old for Hedda—older, oddly enough, than Nazimova ever did, even in the twilight of her career. However, I think the principal effect of the play was to make us realize—if we hadn't realized it before—how terribly old-hat Ibsen has become (always excepting "Peer Gynt"!). The atrocious melodrama, the appalling lack of humor—how ludicrously out-of-date they seem! *Sic transit* . . .

•

The transcribed broadcast from the Congress of Empire Universities at Oxford was both stimulating and unusual. It is not very often that the man-in-the-street is given the chance to hear ten or a dozen of the world's best academic minds express their views on the subject nearest and dearest to their hearts!

Perhaps, though, the most striking thing about the broadcast was the extraordinary fluency and articulateness of Mr. Anthony Benn, the young undergraduate who acted as Cicerone for Professor Bennett in their tour of the University grounds. One wonders how a Canadian undergraduate—even a brilliant one—would have managed in similar circumstances.

•

The two "sidelights on music" were among the best of recent talks programs. Gerald Moore, in particular, was vastly entertaining, besides being immensely informative. How little the layman knows of the trials and tribulations that beset the life of the professional accompanist! Why not a whole series on these little-known aspects of music? There must be a wealth of material in the reminiscences of such queer birds as bass-fiddle players, and percussion men and theatre organists!

Raymond Roberts was interesting and informative, too, but, somehow, we didn't need the announcer to tell us that the speaker was a schoolmaster by profession. Still, his observations on "feeling *vs.* technique" were well worth paying attention to.

•

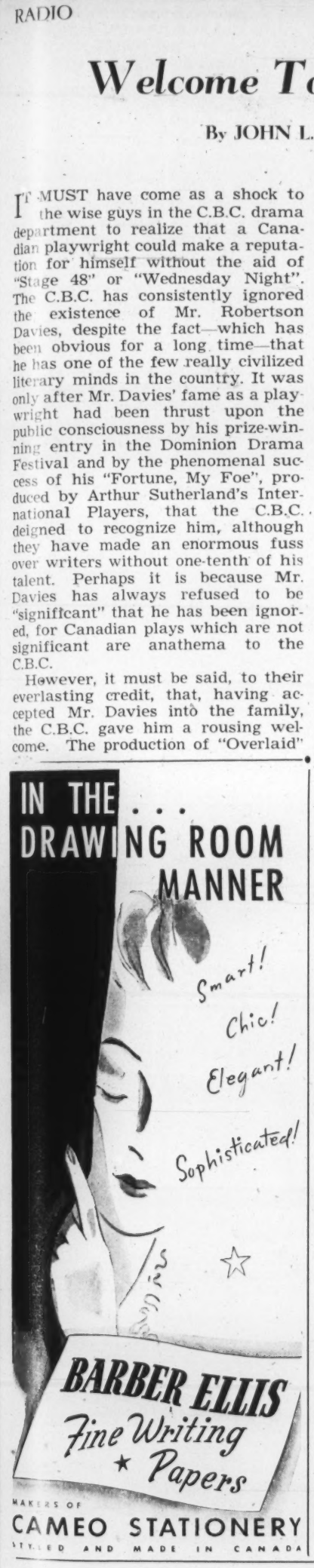
We have had two more contributions to the discussion of the "Canadian character" and most of us, I think, are beginning to feel a bit dizzy. Mr. Gilbert Harding, late of the B.B.C.'s Toronto office, told us that we have no critical faculties, we continually "acquiesce in mediocrity" and, as a race, we take ourselves too seriously—which could never be said of Mr. Harding. In addition, we have ridiculous liquor laws, a surfeit of luncheon clubs and a dubious standard of university education. Somehow, I have the annoying suspicion that Mr. Harding came very close, on more than one occasion, to hitting the nail squarely on the head. On the other hand, he did tend to emphasize—quite naturally, perhaps—those characteristics which are not so much wholly Canadian as wholly un-English. Whatever the verdict, however, I think that most of us who knew Mr. Harding will agree that we have never heard him argue more politely.

Professor John Brebner, a Canadian historian on the faculty of Columbia University, presented us with a very illuminating historical perspective. He did manage to give some recognizable form to "the Canadian personality", which is not quite the same thing as "the personality of Canadians". He stressed one thing which seems to have escaped most of the other speakers, and that was the very rapid and very significant emergence of a new national consciousness—and a new national self-confidence—which is apparent both in politics and in the arts.

• •

LECTURE SERIES

UNDER the auspices of the Toronto Board of Education the Northern Vocational School announces a World Neighborhood lecture series with five lectures on vital problems by distinguished authorities. The first will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 13, when Robert W. Keyserlingk, Managing Director of British United Press, will speak on "News as a Factor in Education Today." Dorothy Thompson, famous journalist, will discuss "These Crucial Days" on Nov. 12. Other speakers in the series will be Dr. Eugene Forsey, C.C.L. executive, Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, noted anthropologist, and George H. T. Kimble, of McGill University's Department of Geography.



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CONCERNING FOOD

Ladies, Please Be Seated

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THERE are usually a few specific occasions during the year when you embark on a venture of entertaining some of your friends to a luncheon party in your home. The reasons are probably many and quite varied — executive meetings, out-of-town guests, bridge parties or just a post-holiday reunion before the necessity for Christmas shopping sets in.

Here is a suggested luncheon menu for "Four ladies without maid service."

Tomato Bouillon Melba Toast
Julienned Celery Carrot Sticks
Ripe Olives
Luncheon Salad Tray with Jellied Chicken Molds and Pineapple Dressing
Hot Assorted Rolls
Peanut Brittle Chiffon Pie

Tomato Bouillon

1½ cups tomato juice
3 cups canned bouillon
1 tablespoon minced onion
3 whole cloves
½ teaspoon celery seed
¼ teaspoon pepper corns

Combine all ingredients in a sauce pan and simmer 20 minutes. Strain into top part of double boiler and keep over hot water until ready to serve. Garnish each serving with chopped chives or parsley. Yield: 4 servings.

The relishes, bouillon and melba toast will make the dieters very happy being low in calorie content and delightful to eat.

The Luncheon Salad Tray is a serve-yourself arrangement which makes a most effective *piece de resistance* and can easily be put together just before the bouillon is served if you have all the ingredients prepared and chilled.

Luncheon Salad Tray

Section 1—Individual chicken mold with a background of curly endive—tomato sections if available. Allow 2 molds per person.

Section 2—Pear halves filled with cranberry jelly — allow 2 or more pear halves per person and fill cavity with canned cranberry jelly broken up slightly with a fork. Arrange on lettuce leaves along with a mound of grated fresh cocoanut.

Section 3—Consists of a very necessary item for the salad—lettuce. Use small leaves and cups. You will probably need all of a good sized head of lettuce except the outer leaves and use these for background work in the other sections.

Section 4—Peach halves with frosted grapes and cottage cheese. Allowing 2 or more peach halves per person fill cavity with frosted grapes. Arrange on endive along with a generous mound of well-seasoned cottage cheese.

Here is the recipe for the jellies.

Chicken Salad Mold

1 tablespoon (1 envelope) gelatine
2 tablespoons cold water
1¾ cups hot chicken stock
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon worcestershire sauce
Salt and pepper to taste
2 cups diced cooked chicken
1 cup finely diced green celery
2 tablespoons chopped pimento or stuffed olives

Soften the gelatine in cold water. Add hot stock and dissolve thoroughly. Add lemon juice and seasonings. Let partially set and then add diced chicken and vegetables. Pour into oiled individual jelly molds and chill until firm. Yield: 8 servings.

Note: Use a 4-lb. boiling fowl for chicken and stock. You should get about 3¼ cups meat from the bones. Return bones to broth and simmer 1½ hours longer along with some celery leaves and 1 small sliced onion. Strain, chill the broth and let the fat rise. Skim and use for jelly. You should have enough chicken and broth left for a chicken and vegetable pie for a family meal.

Frosted Grapes

Remove grapes from stems and dip in slightly beaten eggwhite and then in granulated sugar. Place on wax paper and let them dry. You had better prepare two pounds of these because they will be very popular with the family as well as the guests.

Pineapple Dressing

1/3 cup sugar
4 teaspoons cornstarch
¼ teaspoon salt
Juice of 1 lemon (3-4 tablespoons)
Juice of 1 orange (6-8 tablespoons)
1 cup unsweetened pineapple juice
2 eggs beaten
1-4 oz. package cream cheese

Mix dry ingredients then add fruit juices and blend. Cook in double boiler 20 minutes stirring constantly until thickened. Stir some of the hot mixture into the eggs and then return to double boiler and cook for 5 minutes longer. Cool mixture slightly and soften the cheese with a fork and then beat it into the pineapple mixture. Chill. Yield: 1¾-2 cups.

Peanut Brittle Chiffon Pie

This is a pie which can be made the day before, stored in the refrigerator and ignored until serving time. It is loaded with calories but by this time your guests won't be too concerned about this matter.

2 beaten egg yolks
¾ cup brown sugar firmly packed
1 cup milk scalded
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon (1 envelope) gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 egg whites
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
2 tablespoons granulated sugar
½ cup heavy cream, whipped
1 cup crushed peanut brittle
1-9 inch baked pastry shell

Beat egg yolks and brown sugar thoroughly. Slowly add hot milk stirring constantly. Add butter and cook in double boiler until thick. Add gelatine softened in cold water and dissolve and then add vanilla. Cool until partially set. Beat egg whites with the cream of tartar until stiff. Add granulated sugar. Whip the cream and add the egg whites, cream and crushed peanut brittle to the egg yolk mixture and fold in thoroughly. Pour into pastry shell. Chill. Spread with additional whipped cream and crushed peanut brittle before serving Yield: 6 servings.

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VIGNETTE

Enter with Fanfare

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

WHEN it became known that Princess Elizabeth would come to Oxford to receive an honorary degree and visit several of the colleges, academic ladies divided at once into two opposed camps. Though they argued wherever they met, on one side or the other, in the nature of the case no decision could be reached, no final influence gained. One party, composed of ladies with fur coats or jackets, velvet or cloth dresses hoped ardently for a cold day. The other group, possessors of lace or organdy frocks and garden party hats longed as intensely for a hot one. Coupons could be mustered for stockings or even a dress but not for an entire new outfit, therefore it appeared that only half the wives and daughters of the University could attend the social events of the day. University College preparing its open air masque and St. John's College with its garden party hoped unanimously for clear skies.

The colleges to be visited, which were some of those not visited by the King and Queen last year, did extra painting and repair work and close-cut green lawns and glowing flower borders were brought more nearly than ever to perfection. Almost any two members of the University, no matter what they talked of at first meeting, soon came round to the subject of the Visit. Telephone calls to London were made nearly every day. Must the ladies to be presented wear gloves? The princess replied that ladies who had gloves and wished to wear them should do so, otherwise not. All requirements were equally sensible and simple, yet tension grew.

On the great morning it was at least not raining. The princess was to arrive at noon but going to the Botanical Garden, one saw outside the gate of Magdalen College across the street, a crowd gathered and growing rapidly larger. Magdalen was indeed one of the colleges to be visited but not for three more hours. Coming out of the gardens half an hour later, one found it almost impossible to make one's way against the crush of people, carrying bags, baskets, babies, all hurrying, tense and beaming.

"Did you see that black car in front of the Town Hall? The big long one? That's the Mayor's car. She's going to ride in that."

Bobbies in fresh white gloves were suddenly everywhere. It was time to climb to the seat of vantage kindly offered by a friend in or rather on one of the college buildings. Up dark stairs, through doors, along corridors the little party went, climbing through a third floor dormer window onto the roof, mounting a ladder set against the stone parapet and stepping out onto the scaffolding which had been erected so that the time-pitted stone of the building could be refaced.

But the scene below was too absorbing to allow time for anxiety. To the right one side of the High Street was packed with people leaving a narrow space through which buses passed in solid procession and one sidewalk, lined by policemen, was bare. Members of the St. John Ambulance Corps in their black uniforms with white emergency kits hung over their shoulders and nurses of the same corps in white helped police to hold back the crowd. Flags flew from all the College towers, pigeons wheeled round them, a jet plane dragged its trail of sound overhead. The buses were stopped and with a sudden violent wave-like movement, the crowd filled the street and pressed on the line of police along the guarded sidewalk.

"SOME of them that's stood so long gets pushed back of them that's just come," the charwoman on the roof observed sadly. "We're lucky to be up here. Look! There she comes!"

Behind a black figure carrying the great golden mace, came red figures who might from this distance be anyone but one of whom must be the princess for the crowd cheered and pushed forward, the policemen saluted and pushed back. Before she came near enough to be more than a figure in a red robe and a black velvet cap, the little procession turned up the narrow street which led to the Sheldonian Theatre and disappeared. Policemen locked arms across the mouth of the street, the crowd heaved and tossed.

Then in what seemed only a moment, the crowd was gone. It has rushed off in rivers that poured up every open street and byway and begun to coagulate toward the left in front of University College where the masque was to be given. It was more than three hundred years since the Undergraduates had entertained Royalty in this way. The Masque, after the festive entrance of the princess, would, according to the book of words, involve the entrance of Labor, Liberty, Health and Joy led captive by Fear and later liberated by Joy in a skirt of gold "with a white lyre in her hand and on her head a blue bird", and would employ among the cast a grey horse and forty or fifty pigeons.

And now, as though the whole performance had been staged for the convenience of the roof-sitters, guests for the masque began to arrive at the door across the street. And suddenly feeling sun warm across the shoulders, wind curling round the ankles, one realized that both parties of University ladies had been served. The sun was warm, the wind cool, for once everyone had been pleased.

The guests arriving, a few in taxis, the majority on foot, were a pageant in themselves, as the whole street, the whole city formed a pageant of sober English enthusiasm. There was every kind of academic dress from plain black gowns to magnificent red robes, hoods of all colors, proctors with their white tabs. The variety of the men's robes was as nothing, however, beside the costumes of the ladies. The new look, still a novelty in Oxford, appeared but by no means dominated the scene. There were severe, tailored suits with short, narrow skirts, long tulle dresses, organdy gowns worn with floppy hats or poke bonnets, white straw hats tied under the chin with coy net bows, velvet frocks, long fur coats, sleeveless sports dresses.

"Look at that one," the charwoman exclaimed. "She's ready for anything." She wore a cloth coat and carried a fur cape over one arm and a mackintosh over the other.

Undergraduates walked along the slates of the roof opposite and waved to friends craning out of high, narrow windows. The last guest entered, the door was shut.

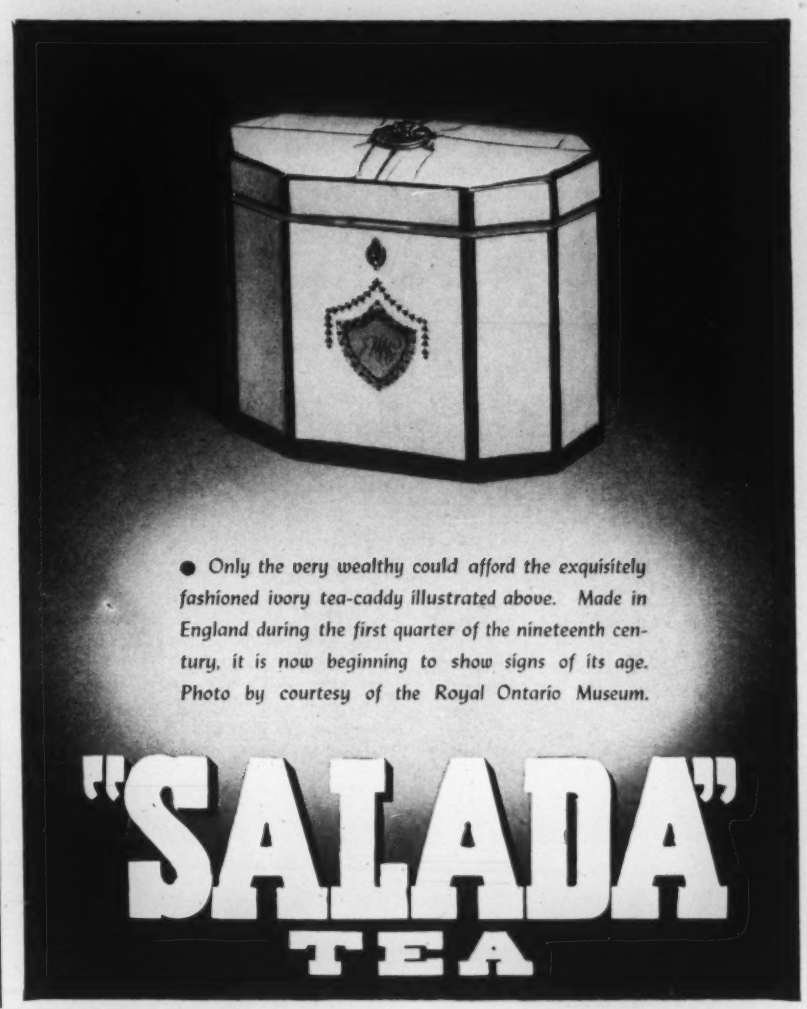
At the main doorway a little farther down, suddenly a red carpet unrolled down the steps and two workmen knelt and smoothed it into place. Traffic was stopped, tension grew. A tiny police car rushed back and forth, the crowded street was breathless with waiting. Traffic plunged through again, buses, bicycles, motorcycles; policemen pushed the crowd back. One officer turning back a woman with two children, suddenly hurried after her, took her children one by each hand and stationed them in the front row. Traffic was stopped again.

Under a gray arch could be seen a laburnum dripping yellow bloom, a pink chestnut in flower, across the green velvet lawn a fig tree spread its shining green leaves up the wall.

"Look! There's the car!"

The golden mace again and a red robe and a slender figure in pale grey was received on the red carpet and escorted up the steps. As it disappeared under the arch, trumpets sounded a fanfare.

"There they are," the charwoman cried in a delighted voice. "Them trumpets been practicin' all week and they got it right."



● *Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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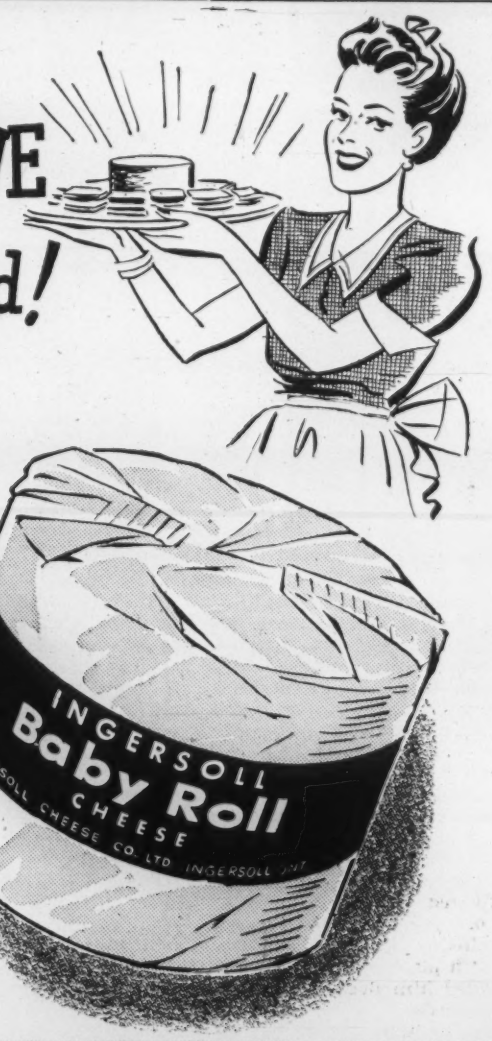

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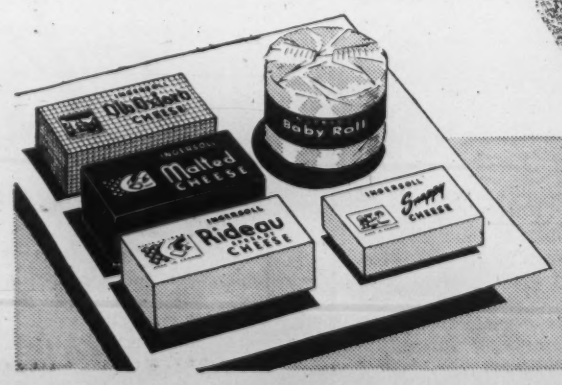

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CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Triangles at Five

By DAVID CRAWLEY

DR. Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, said the Oedipus complex is a type of behavior "decreed by fate" in every child. He added the sensational comment that out of it grow the "two greatest crimes of natural man—incest and parental murder.

Today's psychiatrists and psychoanalysts have somewhat toned down their language and refer to the complex as the "family romance." They explain that in this triangle the child is pitted against one parent for the exclusive love of the other.

The son hates the father, loves the mother; the young girl is consumed with jealousy because her mother draws away her father's affections.

Fantastic? Nonsense? Take a look into your own home:

Perhaps you are the mother of John, 6. One evening he announces that he isn't going to sleep in his own room, in his own bed. "It's a silly bed."

"I'm going to sleep here," he states, pointing to your bed.

"But you've got your own bed, and the animals on the wall and all your books."

"I don't care," is the reply. "I want to sleep here, with you."

"But what about Daddy? Where is he going to sleep?"

"He can sleep in my bed," John tells you firmly.

Just a childish whim, you think? Freud wouldn't agree.

Son of Laius

He would say "that's the Oedipus complex in action," and he would tell you that this inevitable behavior pattern emerges from race-deep sources in the child's unconscious mind to run its biologically determined course and work its irrevocable effect on the child's developing personality.

Freud saw the Oedipus complex appearing in the family soon after the birth of the first child. Even though the youngster of three, four, or five is consciously quite unaware of the physical and emotional relationships of the mature adult, the racial experience, carried forward from generation to generation as a collective unconscious, is sufficient to build the dynamic Oedipus triangle—father, mother, and child.

The little boy wants his mother to himself, as his sole source of nourishment, love, and welfare. He resents his father as a competitor for the mother's love. Although the conscious emotional feelings of the child are purely sensual—a desire for continuous comforting and attention—down below the surface there is an incestual motive and a patricidal urge.

With the little girl the situation is similar, but reversed, and usually not quite so powerful.

The complex is named after the unfortunate Oedipus, son of Laius, King of Thebes. The parallel between the tragic life of this ill-fated Prince—guilty of both murder of his father and marriage with his mother—and the instinctual yearnings of mere children struck Freud with dramatic force.

Shortly after the birth of Oedipus, the Oracle at Thebes prophesied that the child would one day murder his father and marry his mother. Terrified, and believing unquestioningly the dire prediction, Jocasta, the Queen, delivered Oedipus to a shepherd, with orders to abandon him on the mountainside. The servant was overcome with pity for the babe and instead handed him over to another lonely sheep-herder.

Ultimately Oedipus ended up in Corinth as the adopted son of that city's ruling couple.

As a young man, he visited a Corinthian oracle—the terrible fate was pronounced once more: he was to kill his father and wed his mother. Thinking that the King and Queen of Corinth were his true parents, Oedipus fled, lest he bring doom and disgrace upon their heads.

In the course of his flight across the desert he chanced to become involved in a cross-road brawl and accidentally killed another traveller. Arriving in Thebes, he saved the city from the terrors of the Sphinx and received as a reward the hand of the late King's widow, by whom he later had four children.

Years after, the whole story came out. The traveller killed at the crossroads was Laius, Oedipus' father. The woman Oedipus married was Jocasta, his mother.

Oedipus blinded himself, while Jocasta committed suicide.

While Freud would admit that children rarely kill their fathers or marry their mothers, he did find in the normal family many of the elements of the story of Oedipus.

In the Oedipus complex the son shows strong hostility towards his father, although there are perhaps periods of almost equally strong affection. The apparent contradiction does not seem to strike the youngster. For example:

You, the father of Peter, aged 5, go away for a two or three day business trip, leaving Peter at home alone with his mother. You return one evening and he is in his mother's bed listening to a story.

He looks up as you come in, rubs his sleepy eyes, and cries: "Go away." He obviously feels that his pleasant companionship with his mother is about to be disturbed. "Go away. You aren't supposed to be here with Mummy and me. She's just for me. You go 'way again."

It takes all mother's charm to convince him that she has enough love for both of you, and when he has calmed down you pick him up and carry him into his room and put him into his bed.

Just as you kiss him goodnight he flings his arms around your neck and says: "Daddy, dont go 'way any more. Stay here with me!"

Little girls, too, have to cope with strong and whirling reactions toward their parents; for example, five year-old Elizabeth:

Mother: "What are you thinking about, dear?"

Elizabeth: "Nothing. Mummy, when I grow up will I get married?"

Mother: "I hope so, Elizabeth. Why do you ask?"

Elizabeth: "What's marriage, what's it like?"

Mother: "Well, it's when two people, a man and a woman, live together, when they love each other."

Elizabeth: "Mummy, when I get married can I marry Daddy?"

You can't pooh-pooh it away, say the Freudians. It's the Oedipus complex, and the sharp end of the triangle is pointed at the heart of one of the parents.

Artificial Creations

They not only claim that the complex is normal—but that children benefit from the emotional adjustments they make while going through it. One expert writes: "A healthy amount of child activity towards the mother is of immeasurable value to the ultimate relationship of the man to the woman." Another likes to see a child develop "that full degree of activity towards the mother that is token of his psychic health."

Some outstanding authorities, however, differ with the Freudians on the causation of the behavior pattern that is typical of the so-called Oedipus complex, and some go as far as to allege that it is not normal at all and isn't found in homes where the environment of the child is loving and satisfactory.

Dr. Karen Horney, for instance, doubts that the Oedipus complex is either inevitable or part of man's inheritance. She claims that Freud's observations were made on neurotics, in whom he found high pitched jealousy feelings towards one of the parents sufficiently strong to arouse fear and disturb character formation and personal relationships.

Dr. Horney stoutly maintains that there is no reason to believe that feelings typical of the Oedipus situation are anything but artificial creations of the child's environment.

Insecurity, mistreatment by one parent, an absence of affection and reassurance, will all cause, Horney says, the child to cling to one parent or the other with a neurotic craving for love. A spirit of competitiveness in the family, unlimited parental authority, taboos on sexual outlet, keeping the child infantile and otherwise isolating it, will all cause symp-

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toms indistinguishable from Freud's Oedipus complex.

The complex itself is a "neurotic formation" Horney insists.

Neurotic or normal, environmental or instinctual, many parents do encounter childish behavior that makes Freud's thesis seem not too unreasonable. Their children show occasional jealousy and hostility, and the family romance seems to wax and wane unpredictably.

Some fathers find it difficult to bow to their son's high handed attacks upon their importance, but on the odd evening when the boy or girl does show intense feeling over the home triangle, all psychiatrists agree that it is well for the parents to forget their dignity and concentrate on the fact that the youngster is going through a critical and emotional conflict that he finds hard to handle alone.

To a varying degree the boy naturally fears his father's disapproval, anger, and possibly punishment because of his actions and feelings towards his mother—yet he cannot help feeling jealous and hostile towards his male parent.

To give in to the monetary needs and whims is to promote an understanding with the child that will bring about the best kind of cooperation later, say the psychiatrists, while to discipline or reprove the child when it is suffering jealousy can bring about obedience only at the price of sullenness.

As the child grows older and becomes more active, his absorption in his mother should cease to be all-important. It is essential at this stage of development that the mother permit and encourage the child to extend his interests beyond her, and shift affections to other children.

The boy then redirects his energies and enters into play at school and at home with his friends and brothers and sisters and concentrates mainly upon their daily companionship.

Concurrently, he relinquishes his desire of besting his father in the love relationship with the mother and ceases to regard him as a rival. He finds that he is now capable of imitating his father and doing some of the things he does. He casts himself in his father's role and shows an unbounded admiration for him. In this manner evolves the normal affection of a boy for his father.

The kinder the parents are, and the more aware and understanding they are of the family romance, the easier it is for children to work their way through this critical period of their life, whether their behavior goes under the name of the Oedipus complex or not.

Normally all that remains of the emotional pattern of the years between three and six by the time the boy or girl reaches adolescence is an unconscious liking for persons of the opposite sex who bring to mind the mother or father.

If, however, the Oedipus period is handled with severity, lack of understanding, or over-stimulation of the emotional bonds between mother and son, father and daughter, the Oedipus complex becomes not the training ground for adult love, but, in Freud's words, the very "kennel of neuroses."

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HANDICRAFTS GUILD

THE Canadian Handicrafts Guild has announced the formation in Toronto of classes in painting, weaving, leatherwork, textile block painting. The classes, open to anyone interested in learning one of these crafts, will be under the supervision of Ruth Home, executive secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Guild.

Classes will be given morning, afternoon and evening at whatever time a group of 16 can be gathered. They will be limited to this number so that instruction can be fairly individual. A fee will be charged to cover expenses.

Members of the Guild's board of directors on the crafts classes committee are G. A. Burton, Allan Eaton, R. J. Henderson, J. Wardropper and R. S. McIlwaine. Those interested are asked to telephone KI. 2558, or write to 332 Bloor Street, W., Toronto.

PERSONALITIES

Back Fences to Ballet

By PAULINE BEST

AMONG the Ballet Russe dancers at Manhattar.'s Metropolitan Opera House this fall will be a young Canadian miss, Barbara Ferguson. Toronto-born Barbara is typical of the trained and talented dancers whom Canada periodically exports. Just out of her teens, she danced with the Volkoff Ballet Corps until her recent successful audition with the leading international dance troupe.

As a child, Barbara Ferguson dallied with the idea of being a school teacher, commercial artist, laboratory worker—anything but a ballet dancer. As a little girl, she would rather walk broken back fences in Toronto's west end than dance. Ballet, she thought, was "sissy". "I got something out of those tomboy days, though," smiles Barbara. "Walking fences helped teach me balance!"

Miss Ferguson's earliest artistic interest was in writing. At the age of eight, under the stellar influence of "The Girls' Own Annual", she started writing "novels". These juvenile epics were rarely completed, however. "I usually got tired after the first hundred or so foolscap pages," Barbara confesses. "I never allowed anyone to read my private creations except a few favorite girl friends." The novel she now remembers best was entitled "Hollywood Hangover" which was hand-lettered and illustrated by the author.

Dancers' Biographies

When she started high school, her interest in writing waned and her career as a dancer had its beginnings. In her reading, Barbara came across biographies of famous performers—Nijinsky, Pavlova, Karsavina—and devoured them. She was thus well prepared when her mother took her to her first ballet concert. It was at Toronto's Massey Hall during the Christmas holidays, and featured the Volkoff dancers. "That was it," she recalls. "I decided that night that I wanted to be a dancer". Her schoolteacher father was not so enthusiastic, however, and warned his daughter that she would have to pay for her own lessons if she insisted upon pursuing her "whim".

To pay for her lessons while at school, Barbara worked at Woolworth's on Saturdays and during the holidays. For two summers, she worked as a waitress at vacation resorts. She studied dancing seriously and assiduously, and was made a member of the Volkoff senior group only a year and a half after starting. Since then, Miss Ferguson has appeared in all major Volkoff performances in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and elsewhere.

After leaving school, Barbara eventually took up modelling to help with her dancing. But, always, whether in the dancing class or artists' studios, Barbara Ferguson set her sights on becoming a member of the world-famous Ballet Russe Company. Now that she has achieved her ambition, the young Canadian dancer works harder than ever. "It is," she says, "a wonderful life!"

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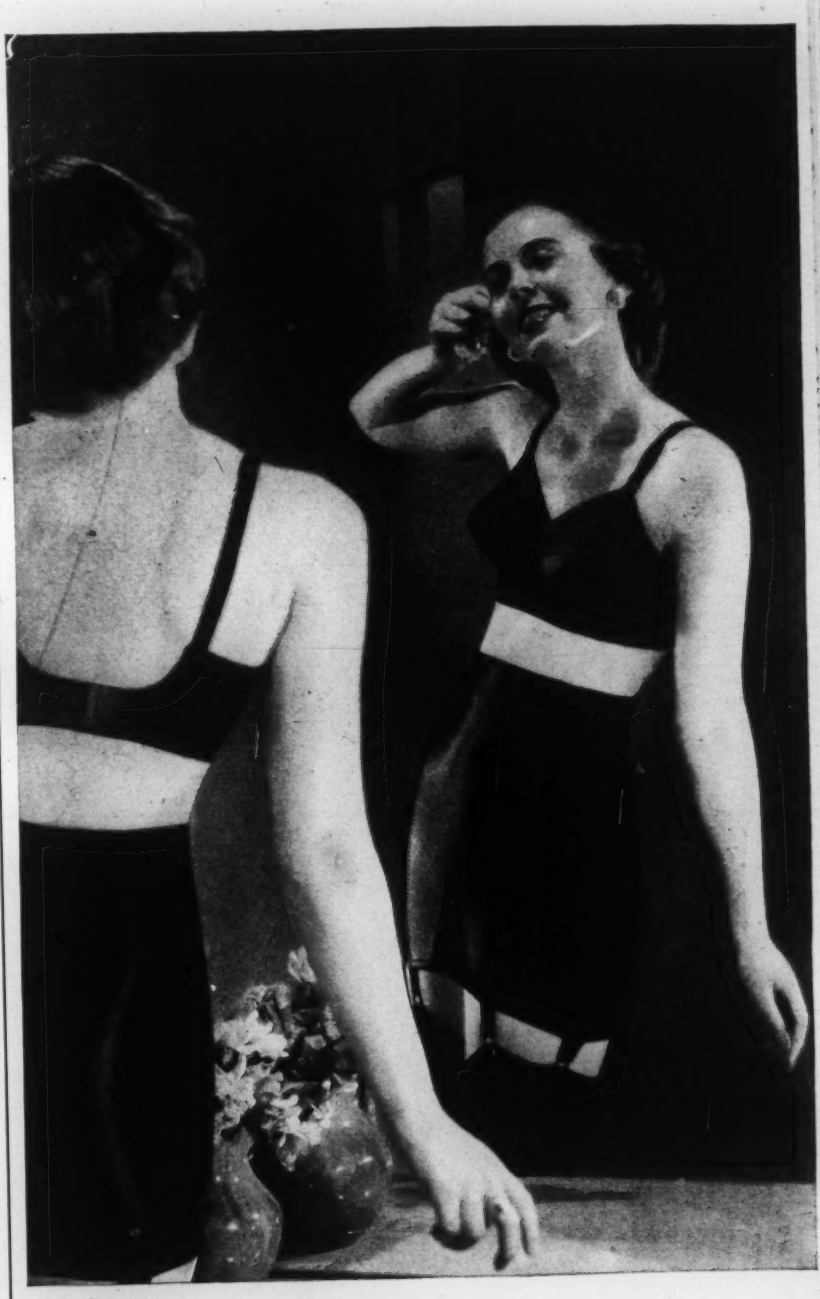

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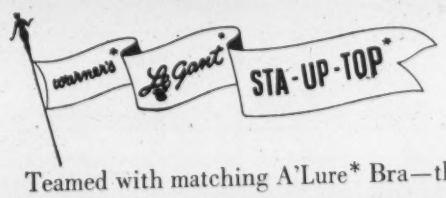

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THE OTHER PAGE

Amateurs and Actors

By MALCOLM MORLEY

THE amateur actor abounds in Canada. In a country practically bereft of professional theatre the amateur gives service to the community, a service that is unpaid but not unhonored. A city without a playhouse is badly clothed, a body wrapped in rags. And the amateur may save many a town or centre from being stark and naked artistically, even though he wears the clothes of drama inside out.

So I mused and I recalled the times when, as Regional Adjudicator, I had travelled the length of the Dominion and seen the best the amateur theatre had to offer from coast to coast. On each of the two occasions it had been a good best. Talent, often very conspicuous talent, was spread throughout the land. The creative actor, if he did not grow on hedges, at least occupied a place in Canada. His ability would sometimes shine like a beacon light through a mass of misdirection.

My last visit was in 1938. Soon after the years of war had suspended the work of most amateur groups and now, a decade later, the Dominion Drama Festival, that merger of the country's dramatic weal, is again functioning. Teams representative of Theatre Guilds, Little Theatres, Community Players and so forth, from Saint John, N.B. to Vancouver, B.C., last assembled for the Gala Week of Drama in Ottawa, when East met West and West met East in competition for stage glory, and went home with their awards.

Is the work of the amateurs today as good as it was ten years ago? The question is too general to give a definite reply. I think it might be said that standards are higher here and lower there. Where is here and where is there? They are places in Quebec and Ontario where I have recently had the opportunity of tasting the quality of groups, good and very good; of different groups, indifferent and very indifferent. Surprising, and encouraging, is the enterprise and initiative shown by some of the newly formed associations. The members are keen; they work hard and, be it whispered, attend rehearsals regularly and punctually. Here, let me say, is one of the properties leading to good results. How the quality of production is strained when the leading lady, having a social engagement, finds it impossible to be present at dress rehearsal. It droppeth not like the gentle rain from heaven, even when she reassures the harassed director with claims that she always knows her lines on the night.

THE TEAM spirit is more in evidence in the bantling group. The players sense they must stick together, be it sink or swim. Though ingenuous in application, the team work coming from the team spirit is a thing giving vitality to a performance. It is a quality that brought greatness to the Abbey Theatre of Dublin and the famous Théâtre Libre of Paris. The attitude of a few of the long established companies is more in reverse. There are too many members diluting the team for the spirit to be noticeable. A bureaucracy, with its attendant formalities, has been established, and parts are rationed according to a mysterious inner-working system of points. The scheme makes for fairness towards the my-turn-to-act supporters of the group, but how fair is it to the audience? Certain of the older societies appear not to be fully awake after the somnolent period of the war. Joints are stiff and half-opened eyes see only the plays of yesteryear—and then only those of little worth. The confidence that was, has developed into smug complacency. Any old play done in any old way gives a warm glow of satisfaction.

But this is far from being the case everywhere, and some of the directors who did memorable work in the past are tending productions as carefully as ever. In Toronto, as formerly, there is Sterndale Bennett, a top-notch director, inventive and imaginative. Nothing he does could ever be indifferent. Give him talent to command and the results reach to the good and the very good. Edgar Stone, less active than before the war, is a skilled director to hand in the Queen City, and among newcomers of note are Earle Grey and Robert Gill.

The first I admired for his virile production of Lister Sinclair's version of "Antigone" and the latter for a beautiful and pictorial arrangement of "Romeo and Juliet" at Hart House Theatre. Yes, the amateurs in Toronto have not fallen from grace. Far from it. And in addition to their offerings there is an embryo professional theatre in the New Play Society which, though lacking that very necessary thing, a building, a home where its activities can be centred, has the set purpose of establishing a permanent playhouse outside the circuit of drill halls, school rooms and makeshift stages that reluctantly provide accommodation for the pioneers of drama. Under the aegis of Dora Mavor Moore much that is first class has been shown during the past year, the choice of plays descending from Shakespeare to the modern mystery melo.

To be or not to be, amateur or professional? That is the question confronting those who would give time and talent to the theatre. It has been said that a good amateur is better than a bad professional. There may be truth in the remark, yet, by all the counts, there must be more bad amateurs than bad professionals. The fact that with the former it is a whole time job means their work must inevitably be of higher quality than if they were strictly amateurs, part-timers with other issues in life to occupy their waking hours. To strive for a professional theatre is to strive for a better theatre. It is something certain to come in every key city. Meantime, all honor to the lovers of drama who fill the gap in the cultural life of Canada.

In Montreal there is no lowering of the standard. The work of the M.R.T. (Montreal Repertory Theatre) remains a tribute to its foun-

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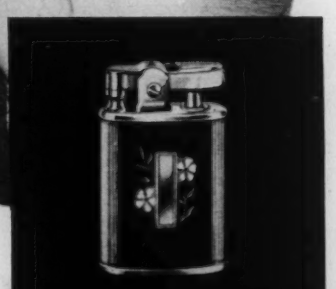
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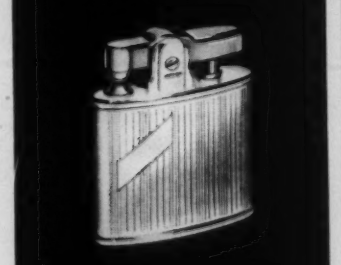
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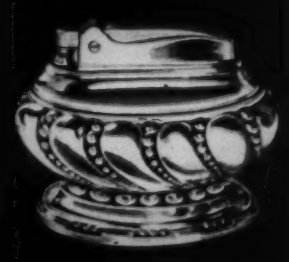
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der, Martha Allan, whose aim, when alive, was to build a full-sized theatre in the city for this society. Her wish was on the way to fulfilment when world hostilities changed the course of events. A bijou establishment, a complete playhouse in miniature, now houses the M.R.T. which appropriately has for its goal the founding of a Martha Allen Theatre as modern and as up-to-date as she would have desired. Among those who direct plays in the present building are Herbert Whittaker, Charles Rittenhouse and Roberta Beattie, number-oners all.

Though the M.R.T. is amateur in aspect, there are professional stirrings in the city. The Canadian Art Theatre where Joy Thompson is the guide and mentor, though without a home, goes from place to place giving performances, a vast number for audiences of children and a few for adults. Be it noted, the plays are nearly always original or new versions of old themes. Here is creative theatre, not stale repetition. In the summer months the Open Air Playhouse, lately organized by Rosanna Seabourne, on Mount Royal, follows the lines of Regent's Park in London, England, while Les Compagnons, the French company directed by Emile LeGault, is a group of trained players working continuously together, studying and rehearsing without stint. The resulting team work is near to perfect and Les Compagnons is perhaps the most specialized and interesting organization native to Canada. Plays presented are largely selected from the French classics; productions are effective and the unnamed actors combine amateur zest with professional experience.

Incidentally, the most recent professional venture is that of Brian Doherty. His Straw Hat Players were popular in the Muskoka district last summer, and this winter his group, under the name of the New World Theatre Company, will be touring a number of Ontario towns, beginning in Ottawa. Naturally it is far too early to say whether he will succeed, but not too early to wish him success.

LONDON, Ont., is favored beyond most cities in having a fine theatre, the genuine article salvaged from the cinema by the London Little Theatre and put to its own use, an example that might well be followed elsewhere in places where half a dozen picture houses compete, with never a building for the flesh and blood drama. The London Little Theatre is an amateur organization that has absorbed all others and become paramount in the city. Of its kind it is the biggest in the Dominion and proudly boasts of the 9,000 subscribers who fill the Grand for the eight performances of each of its productions. Of two names linked with pre-war days, Blanche Hogg, a director of taste and ability, is still active, but John Burton appears to be resting on his laurels, and good laurels too, leaving the field to a long line of prentice producers whose work is well approved by the 9,000 subscribers.

Ottawa is another city possessing a building thoroughly equipped for play production. The Little Theatre there, if half the size of the Grand in London, has all facilities needed by a theatre. The Ottawa Drama League maintains a consistent high level of production. Dorothy White directs less than previously but to the fore are Michael Meiklejohn, Arthur Clare and the pantomime-minded Hugh Parker. The capital, like London in the same province, has no aspirations to anything of a professional nature. The rare visit of a British or American star armed with a popular success is a thing apart, and the star will play in a large picture house rather than in the Little Theatre where the business could only be a fraction.

Sarnia, as busy as ever, is missing the bold experimental touch of Dr. Stratford. He was a force in his day and scorned the Broadway pot-boiler so much in favor with the thespian who sees by chance a play in New York and feels that if he could but enact such and such a part in the piece his achievement would be on a par with the player creating the role. How often does such a copy-cat relate the story of his being told that he was better in a particular part than the professional player by certain, or uncertain, authority from Broadway or London, England?

Windsor, with talent to spare, chooses its plays from the lumber room of the past, whilst up-and-doing Simcoe, smallest of all places mentioned, takes an original play in its stride. This is Catherine Brickenden's "A Pig in a Poke", a light-hearted comedy of contemporary Canadians.

FAINT as they are, signs of dawn lighten the horizon, a dawn of Canadian drama. Robertson Davies, with his comedic growls "Eros at Breakfast" and "Overlaid", promises a dramatist of original humor. If given a stage he should contribute plays as gougingly witty as his book "The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks."

Amateurs are powerful at present inasmuch as they are in control. The living drama of the country is in their care, since for the most part the professionals merely come and go again. But the range in amateurs is wide. At one end is the professional amateur wanting his platform to be a professional one; at the other the amateur, lacking in discipline, whose great desire is to fribble to the applause of his friends. This tyro player revels in adulation. It gives him or her a royal feeling, nebulous though the diadem may be that sits on the brow of theatrical endeavor. The seasoned player is more chary of tribute. Not always unreceptive of praise, he is likely to press for criticism over and above the laudatory barrage of well-wishers tongue-tied to all else but eulogies. Perhaps he is a critic of himself, a severe and understanding critic, caustic and sympathetic at the same time. It is then that he ceases to be a playboy-player and becomes an actor-player. He is an artist.

POLITICAL MEDITATION

EV'RY one wants to do as he likes:
Mischievous little Sixth Grade tykes,
Older kids in gymnasium suits
Hived in Collegiate Institutes,
Undergraduates, bold B.A.'s—
All prefer their own sweet ways.
Nobody wants to be governed.

Butchers, bakers and Labor leaders,
Bankers, merchants and Holstein breeders,
Experts in Science or Divinity
Delving madly into infinity,
Journalists, regular or free-lance,
Even Ministers of Finance,
Fiercely hate to be governed.

Yet a Government is required,
Though intensively undesired.
People trying to live together
Would run into such heavy weather
That they'd never have any peace
But for the presence of Police
Doing a bit of governing.

So (they say) in our favored land
Ev'rything is serene and bland
Since we elect (with a deal of fuss)
All the men who will govern us;
—Meaning the men who will put in pens
Crude and unsocial citizens.
But WE are the Social Type
With no sinister stripe
And never need to be governed.

J. E. M.

• •

MAN ALONE

A MAN alone is nothing; as we pass
In silence on a busy street
As we look pleading in our neighbor's face
We see within his unrelenting eyes
His own entrenched reflection, steely cold.
Look in the mirror! Are your eyes so different?
Are you quite sure a man alone is nothing?

DORIS HEDGES

THE PEOPLE CHOOSE A LEADER

HE'S shrewd and keen and naught unseen
Eludes his canny sight;
But can he defy a menacing eye,
And does he know why to fight?

He has high ideals and a tongue that steals
The heart with visions bright;
But can he ride where there is no guide,
And does he know where to fight?

There is pep and vim and a go in him,
And a way that seems forthright;
But will he flinch at the final inch,
And does he know when to fight?

Should courts descend and justice end
And day sink into night,
Could he maintain the freeman's reign,
And does he know how to fight?

HARRY AMOSS

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 9, 1948 — *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Canada Must Sell More To The U. S. And Must Buy More From U. K.

By CLARENCE BARBER

The postwar trade pattern is now emerging—we will sell less to Britain, more to the United States. On the importing side, we must buy more from Britain, less from the United States. The austerity program, the European Recovery Program, and the chronic dollar shortage are factors in this trade pattern. The pre-war trade triangle of the North Atlantic has permanently changed.

These points showed clearly in the discussions in Ottawa recently between Sir Stafford Cripps, the United Kingdom's Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Canadian trade and finance officials. Our export trade to the sterling area is likely to decline by another $200 million; we are already down 40 per cent from last year's levels. At the same time, we are increasing our exports to the U.S. and to South America.

Clarence Barber, an economist who has been with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is now lecturing at Hamilton's McMaster University, outlines the main factors in our international trade set-up. He suggests we should help the United Kingdom with credits and continue our efforts to sell to the United States.

IT IS now becoming clear that Canada will not revert to the pre-war pattern of international trade—selling to the sterling area and buying from the United States. The base of that trade triangle has been shifted; while maintaining substantial sales to the United Kingdom we should be prepared to sell more in the future to the United States.

The trends of sales of many products confirm this general statement. Lumber has always been an important export to Britain, but now the dollar shortage is forcing Britain to turn to higher priced Baltic timber. Our exports of bacon and eggs to Britain may also be reduced. In order to get many of the bulk raw materials and foods that Canada has supplied in the past, and could supply now, Britain is turning to countries behind the Iron Curtain. She has just extended to Russia a line of credit in order to facilitate east-west European trading. And recent trade talks in Ottawa between Canadian officials and Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's economic chief, have made it clear that we cannot expect to be allowed to sell luxury or manufactured goods in Britain. At the same time, our exports to the United States have reached unprecedented levels.

Consuming American Goods

Since the beginning of Canada's austerity program, the fact that our high national income is based on a high level of exports has been emphasized. The restriction of imports from the United States has underlined the fact that we are high consumers of American type goods, and likely to remain so.

What are Canada's trade prospects under a regime of control and austerity both in Canada and in Europe? Some of the answers are foreshadowed in the events of the past year. A year ago last June General Marshall made his famous Harvard speech, offering what has become the European Recovery Program. That speech marked one of the first official recognitions that the recovery of Europe was going to take much longer than had been hoped for at the War's end. The unduly severe winter of 1946-47 followed by poor crops and the major powers' failure to reach an agreement on some means of putting the German economy back to work were two factors that slowed recovery. But it is evident now that the original hopes were too high.

Epidemic Of Restriction

Later that summer further help for Europe was needed. Britain, faced with the rapidly approaching exhaustion of her $3,750 million postwar loan from the United States, was forced to abandon the convertibility of sterling and to introduce rigid measures to try to balance her trade. This austerity program meant more restrictions on imports, more ration cuts and a raising of production and export goals. In the ensuing months, as the currency crisis deepened, import restrictions became almost epidemic, spreading to areas where there was no real shortage of production: Brazil, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. In November we were forced to take measures to conserve our rapidly dwindling supply of U.S. dollars.

Almost all of the restrictions on imports were made necessary by a shortage of dollars, United States in particular but Canadian too. These dollar shortages were largely a reflection of the world shortage of goods: the dollar countries were among the few where goods were to be had.

But for countries enjoying an adequate level of production the dollar shortage is caused by inflation. Within a country a shortage of currency is not allowed to deter spending. If necessary, more money is created, either directly or through bank loans, and the spending continues, with rising prices. But if you try to purchase foreign goods with this money you soon run into difficulties. Funds for buying foreign goods must be earned by selling goods to that country or else obtained through loans from that country. That is how shortages of foreign exchange develop even in countries enjoying a high level of production. This is what happened to many of the South American countries and to Canada.

No Return To Pre-War

In Britain, production levels are slowly recovering; the need for goods and hence the demand for dollars has been even more urgent. The restrictions have been more severe. But as Britain's economy recovers—and the recently announced gains in production are encouraging—can we expect a return to the pre-war pattern of trading? A reasonable answer to this question is NO; our trade will never quite go back to the old pattern.

Underlying Sir Stafford Cripps' Ottawa statement one can detect some evidence of a belief that, for Britain, a shortage of U.S. dollars is going to continue for many years. That means Britain will also find it difficult to buy Canadian goods in their former volume. Hence the emphasis in recent talks on expecting a lower level of exports to Britain. In the past Canada has obtained U.S. dollars from Britain, using them to meet her trading deficit with the United States.

Perennial Problem

The dollar problem has been with us, though at times disguised, ever since World War I. The perennial dollar shortage results from the fact that the United States can so easily dispense with most of the goods she purchases elsewhere while other countries are so vitally dependent on the goods she supplies. Development of the synthetic rubber industry and tin smeltering in Texas has made the United States even more independent of goods that used to provide dollars for Britain.

An important part of our dollar-saving program has been the attempt to increase our exports to the United States, to bring our trade with our nearest neighbor more nearly into balance. By selling less to Britain and more to the United States we will cut down our dependence on Britain's ability to supply us with U.S. dollars. It will eliminate some of the risk from our trade.

While a better trade balance with the U.S. answers part of Canada's trade problem there are still important products whose natural market will be the United Kingdom. Wheat is an example. If Britain is going to have difficulty in getting enough dollars to buy our goods anything we can do to increase our purchases of British goods will help. The more British goods we buy the more Canadian dollars Britain will have to spend in Canada.

It is encouraging to find that our imports from the United Kingdom have improved a good deal during the last six months. The total for the first half of 1948 is up $34 million over the last half of 1947. Those traditional British products, woollens and china, have both been in better supply and shipments of automobiles and machinery have also increased.

Recently there have been complaints that the prices of British goods are too high, particularly for cotton textiles. If British prices are, in fact, too high, and Sir Stafford Cripps denies this, it would discourage sales of British goods in this country or in the United States. Devaluation of sterling would of course make British goods cheaper in terms of dollars. But it would also tend to increase the dollar cost of Britain's essential imports. The British feel that keeping the pound sterling at its present position enables them to maintain better terms of trade with the dollar areas. They pay less for their imports and get more for the limited number of goods they have available for export.

Appreciating The Dollar

One question is—are there as many British goods coming to dollar areas as there might be? Are they not more likely to go to those markets where inflation has gone the farthest? Though that may be the most profitable place to sell for the British merchant, in sterling, it may not be most profitable to Britain, as a country, in terms of dollars.

Of course this question of devaluation shouldn't be discussed as though it were independent of a country's internal price level. If devaluation were closely followed by an equal rise in Britain's domestic prices it would leave things largely unchanged. Some British economists feel that, with the inflation in Britain, this could easily happen. Some have even suggested that the value of the pound should be raised, not lowered. Finally it should not be overlooked that Canada could obtain the results of sterling devaluation by appreciation of her own currency.

One other question raised by Sir Stafford's visit concerns the $235 million dollars still to be drawn on the British loan. Should we unfreeze it, allow Britain to start spending it again? Or should we go even further and grant her additional credits?

The question of unfreezing of the 1946 loan or extending new credits is really: can we spare the goods? Or more properly, are we willing to spare them? since there is little doubt that we can. And if there is to be any reduction in Canadian supplies who is to take the cut—the consumer? or business, through a reduction in its rate of capital expediture?

But because the needs of Europe are urgent and because we must still sell a lot of our goods there, we should do what we can now. Latest reports from Ottawa suggest that the rest of the loan to Britain will be released.

We Must Sell To U.S.

In these various factors—European recovery needs, our austerity program, our interest in selling to Europe, and the chronic shortage of dollars—the postwar trade pattern is becoming clear. We are likely never to return to that trade triangle in which we sold to Britain and with sterling converted into dollars bought U.S. goods. When 1952 comes, and E.R.P. ends, sterling will still not be convertible into dollars. And it was that sterling convertibility which was the base for the free, multilateral trade the world enjoyed before the depression of the 1930's and World War II. Over the next four years, our sales to the sterling area may fall another $200 million. We must continue our strong effort to sell to the United States.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Rearmament Will Prevent a Slump

By P. M. RICHARDS

PEOPLE who talked gloomily about a coming recession in Canadian business due to consumer resistance to high prices now have more serious ground for concern in the confirmation by Sir Stafford Cripps that Britain will be forced to divert a lot of her present buying from Canada because of her shortage of dollars. This threatens to create a serious situation for Canadian producers of both food and manufactured articles. Britain has always been one of our two best customers, and unless new markets are found Canada's economy will be badly upset.

However, from an over-all viewpoint, and whatever may come later, there seems to be no great reason for alarm regarding the near-term prospect. Firstly, there is still a very large and active demand for housing and industrial and other equipment and automobiles and other goods. Secondly, in industry at least, whatever slack develops in the productive system because of Britain's course seems likely to be taken up by a new program of rearmament. Admittedly, a rearmament program is by no means the most socially constructive means of bolstering business activity, but it will result in doing that.

We may be going to see small temporary unemployment in some areas, but broadly the prospect is that the total volume of employment will hold, for several months at least, close to the postwar peak. During that period at least business will be good, wages will be high, and there will continue to be a keen demand for skilled labor. And this period of good business may last well into 1949 or longer.

Boom Is Still With Us

The level of U.S. business has a strong influence on Canada's level, and U.S. businessmen are feeling definitely optimistic at the moment. The long-predicted recession not having arrived, there is talk of the boom lasting for years to come. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard, whose analyses of conditions always get respect, predicts high prices and high business activity in the U.S. for another ten years. The U.S. government's own Council of Economic Advisers—its economic advisory authority—thinks the chances are good that it will be possible to make gradual price adjustments without a sharp drop in production or employment, thereby avoiding a "bust."

The present situation both in Canada and the United States is that industrial production is climbing again after a summer dip. In the U.S., production as measured by the Federal Reserve Board is now 191 per cent of the 1935-39 average. The outlook is for recovery to the peak of 193 reached in the first quarter of this year. There are no signs there yet that indicate any downturn in total industrial production. Automobile output appears to be headed for a record in the next six to nine months; iron and steel production promises to continue at capacity levels; lumber and cement are following the strong trend in building activity; machinery production appears to be levelling off, but at a point only slightly below the postwar high mark. Chemical production is higher than last year; the oil industry continues to step up production of gasoline and fuel oil; shoe production, though below the first-quarter peak, is above 1947. Most U.S. business observers agree that a business slump of any significant proportions is unlikely to occur as long as steel, automobiles and building continue to be active.

Stimulus From Governments

Government spending, in Canada and the U.S., is likely to be an important factor—probably the decisive factor—in checking any incipient slump. Rearmament will provide a shot-in-the-arm for business, if one is needed. If it isn't, the effect will be rather unpleasantly inflationary. Recently, the prospect has been that prices of most consumer goods would decline slowly as more supplies came on the market. A rearmament program of any real size, with its inevitable diversion of productive capacity and manpower and materials from civilian to war-making needs, would quickly tighten the civilian supply situation and increase the pressure on prices. With World War II experience so recent, we might expect to see an early reinstitution of wartime economic controls, with rationing and allocation of materials.

What it seems to add up to is that the nearer-term prospect for business is governed by what the governments of Canada, Britain and the United States do to prepare for the possibility of being involved in war with Russia. That possibility is real enough to require at least some program of preparedness. Beyond that, for Canada in particular, is the question, as yet unanswered, of what steps will be taken to offset the sharp contraction of British markets. There is hope of further increasing our already increased exports to the United States. But success in that direction depends on favorable U.S. action on tariffs. This is likely to be influenced by the political complexion of the U.S. government shortly to be elected.

U.K. Re-arming Means Less For British Consumers

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Berlin crises and the war in Malaya against Communist insurgents make a measure of re-armament necessary for the United Kingdom. Fewer men will be released from the three services, jet plane production is being stepped-up and warships are being refitted.

This represents a drain on manpower and goods that may seriously hamper Britain's drive for economic survival.

London.

THREE-QUARTERS through 1948, three years after the end of the global war in Europe and Asia, Britain began to follow the United States in earnest along the rearmament road. For a country so exhausted as Britain it will be a very arduous journey. No member of the public, and probably no member of the British government, knows how far it will be necessary to travel. If it means going all the way to a state of war-preparedness, then every inessential will have to be cast aside and Britain will be living again a life of wartime austerity.

In the City of London there are no illusions about the cost of this policy of defence. At present, we know little more than that the armed forces are to be 80,000 above scheduled strength at the end of the year, and that extensive overhaul and selective expansion of the air force and the navy are being undertaken. Assuming that civilians supplying the army and other services continue in about the recent ratio, there will be roughly 1½ million people — in general, the most able-bodied of the nation's manpower—either in the armed forces or supplying them, by the end of this year. Until supplementary estimates have been issued it will be impossible to say what the cost of this instalment is likely to be in terms of money. A very rough figure of $400 million, including the raw materials and labor which go to make up the total, is at present indicated.

The "true" surplus of revenue budgeted for 1948-49 was about $1,200 million. These additional armament costs may alone knock off a third of the amount; and they are only one of several major items. The Berlin airlift and the war in Malaya, for instance, are independent of the new rearmament costs in a financial sense, though they represent the reasons why rearmament is considered necessary. These items, and the unexpectedly heavy subsidies to keep down the prices of foodstuffs, will inevitably play havoc with the budget surplus which was the outstanding feature of the financial policy of Sir Stafford Cripps when that policy was elaborated in full last April.

The budget surplus is the basis of Sir Stafford's policy of "disinflation" (meaning "deflation" without the slump which that word implies). Other essentials are stability of wages and prices, curtailment of capital expenditure, and voluntary saving on a substantial scale. In none of these matters has the "disinflation" policy worked out as planned. Here and there and elsewhere wages have been raised—while each time, of course, it has been stressed that the principle of wage-stability remains. Seasonal fluctuations apart, the cost of living index has risen more than wages; and many items excluded from the index have risen more than those which comprise it.

Costs And Incomes

The savings drive has collapsed—perhaps because basic living costs are too high in relation to incomes, or because the public cannot exercise voluntarily the thrift needed to consolidate "disinflation": so far in the fiscal year beginning April there has been a substantial net "dis-saving" through the small savings media. Capital projects, taking government and private schemes together, have been on a much more liberal scale than was intended, and they may even exceed gross national savings. For all these reasons, Britain is still in an inflationary condition internally, while from outside she is influenced by the persistent inflation in America.

It is in that situation that heavy additional commitments for defence have to be assumed. According to the Chancellor—and the Ministry of Labor's figures bear him out—the nation's manpower is fully occupied; unless it can improve its efficiency, the necessary additions to defence must be made at the expense of other purposes. (An increase of some millions over the present active labor-force of just over 20 millions could, indeed, be achieved by wholesale recruitment of women to industry, as in the last war; but it is quite unlikely that they would come forward in large numbers in a time of nominal peace.)

One of the authorities' big worries will be the export drive. This year it has been going fairly well, but not well enough to balance unexpectedly heavy imports. It seems inevitable that diversion of engineering activity, at first, and, a little later, of textiles and other subsidiary products, to the needs of rearmament will hinder the flow of exports.

Yet the nation simply cannot afford to let its balance of payments deteriorate much further: the whole sterling system would be threatened by such a development. Marshall aid, which is an integral part of the strategy of Europe's recovery and defence, was intended originally to provide for such a difficulty, but it is now evident that the aid so far attributable to Britain will fall far short of the other side of the gap which it is supposed to bridge.

Unless additional assistance is forthcoming in an emergency (and the emergency would evidently have to be desperate), the only way of meeting these new military commitments is economy on the home front—possibly even more drastic than that imposed in the last war, when seemingly inexhaustible Lend-Lease supplies were available. If re-equipment of industry has to cease, and the laboriously improving standard of living has to be pushed back again, the necessary sacrifices will be made. But it is useless to ignore the rigors of the journey to security, or to imagine that a weakened nation can set cut upon that journey with a song in its heart. War or no war, it means the deferment for many years of any hope of a more tranquil, freer, material existence.

Sir Stafford Cripps: his budget of "disinflation" may be undermined by Britain's need to stockpile arms.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1948, payable November 25, 1948, to shareholders of record October 18.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.
Montreal, September 27, 1948.

JAMES A. BROMLEY

Whose appointment as Vice-President is announced by Gruneau Research Limited, Toronto.

Mr. Bromley will direct the sales, advertising and publicity of this organization, as well as a company expansion program which will take effect in the immediate future, beginning with the opening of a new Montreal branch.

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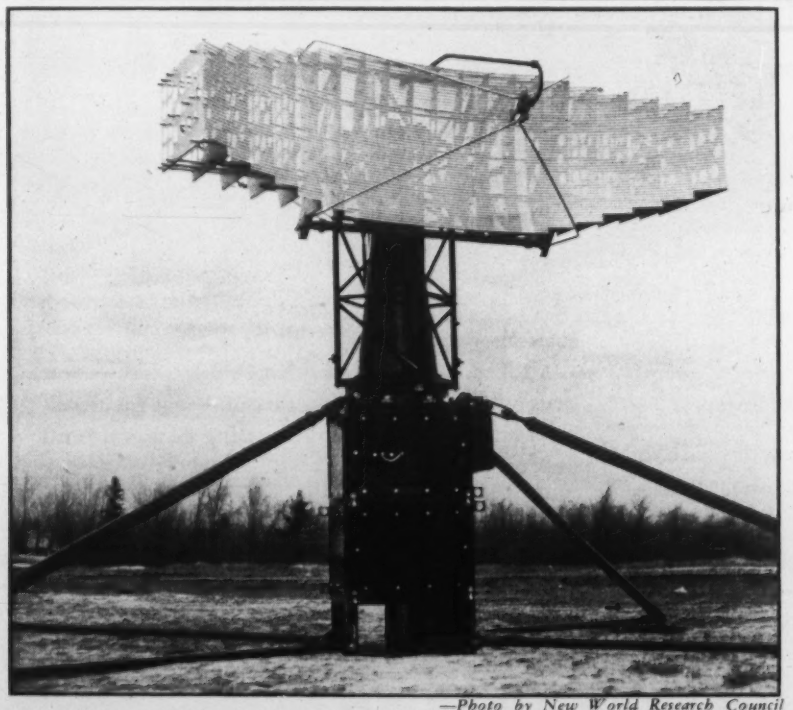


—Photo by New World Research Council

At Halifax and Vancouver, these shore-based radar installations help to guide vessels into anchorage. They were built by the National Research Council, using much knowledge and experience gained with Admiralty radar during World War II. Marine ship and shore radar will make ocean voyages safer, particularly in the foggy North Atlantic.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Better Grade and Higher Tonnage Helps Senator-Rouyn Outlook

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH improved ore results at depth, and mill capacity doubled to 600 tons daily, Senator-Rouyn Ltd., eight-year-old gold producer in the Rouyn area, northwestern Quebec, (1½ miles from Noranda) is now in a position to earn a substantial profit. The company has just been breaking about even at former capacity of 300 tons, along with handling of a relatively low grade of ore. At the present time the ore potential is the best in its history, a higher mill grade is expected, and the increased tonnage will mean lowered costs. The further upturn in output will also provide greater aid from the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. A complete change in the prospects for the company are evident in the results on the four new levels below the previous bottom, 1,875-foot horizon, following the increased development program in anticipation of the expansion of mill capacity. In the opinion of J. C. Houston, manager, a total of 750,000 tons can be expected from the four levels below the 1,875.

•

It was in the summer of 1946, when the 1,875-foot level at Senator-Rouyn had been completely developed, that indications of a better situation at depth became apparent, and it was discovered that the alteration in the massive diorite, which contains the ore zone, had widened from an average width of 75 feet to over 200 feet. This widening explained the wider orebodies at the 1,875-foot horizon which gave a total of 1,100 tons per vertical foot compared to approximately 450 tons per vertical foot on the levels above. The encouragement met with in the deep diamond drilling carried out resulted in plans to sink an incline shaft from the 1,875-foot horizon to open four new levels at 150-foot intervals below that level, or to a vertical depth of 2,475 feet. The shaft has been completed to a depth of 2,550 feet with a loading pocket below the bottom level. The 2,025-foot level, the most widely developed, is estimated to average 660 tons per vertical foot in the "B" orebody and 827 tons per vertical foot in the "A" structure, a total of 1,487 tons per vertical foot at the horizon. It is calculated that there are 187,800 tons in the two orebodies between the 2,025- and 1,875-foot levels, with this new level completely developed and prepared for mining.

•

Net production, after marketing charges, to August 11 this year at Senator-Rouyn amounted to $341,362. The operating costs of mine and mill, including opening and development of the four new levels, totalled $338,410. Head office expenses totalled $13,174, which left a net operating loss for the period of $10,221. However, with assistance under the cost-aid program of $21,830, a net profit of $11,608 is shown before allowance for depletion and depreciation. Operating costs included an average of $1.11 per ton treated on stope preparation and development in preparing for the expanded mill rate, and this compared with 31 cents per ton han-

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

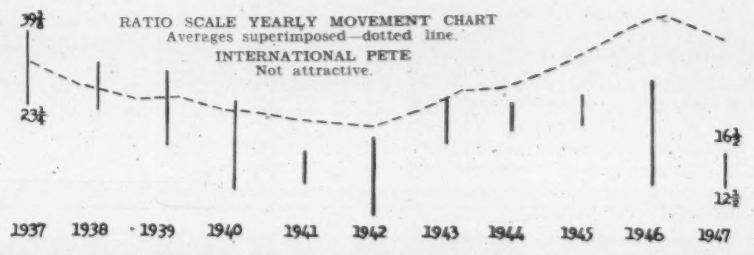
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

PRICE	-	$13.25			Averages	Int. Pete	
YIELD	-	3.8%	Last 1 month	Down	3.5%	Down	4.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	147	Last 12 months	Up	3.8%	Unch.	
GROUP	-	"B"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	60.2%
RATING	-	3below Average	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	46.5%



SUMMARY:—Writing in Barrons, in May 1933, the late Robert Rhea stated that "the majority of active stocks seem to preserve generally uniform individual characteristics in their movements, and variations from these characteristics usually precede critical situations."

Readers are well aware how frequently many of the charts and comparative figures shown in this series of analyses follow a similar pattern. In fact they must, at times, become somewhat monotonous reading. But the writer is not responsible for market action of securities, he only attempts to portray them in their relative position in comparison with other stocks and with the Averages.

At no time in recent years has International Petroleum been given a rating that would have placed it in a list of those common stocks which might be included in a well balanced portfolio. Its Relative Velocity figures gave due warning that its market action would not be satisfactory, which action is shown above. The avoidance of unsatisfactory situations is as important as the choice of profitable ones.

Until Relative Velocity figures and the Investment Index show up in a more satisfactory manner it is suggested that there are other more attractive situations available for the buyer of common stocks. See issue of 24 May 47.

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Quarterly Dividend

The fourth quarterly dividend of 25c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid October 23rd, 1948, to all shareholders of record as of October 6th.

National Trust Company Limited is the Transfer Agent, with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
R. J. Dinning,
President.

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1948.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of October, 1948.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
September 24, 1948.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 247

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto 10th September 1948

lled last year. Funds for mill expansion and sinking of the new internal shaft were provided by new financing. Increased mill heads in August reflected treatment of ore from stoping on the first of the new levels. For August mill heads averaged $6.26, and over daily periods were as high as $7. This grade compares with average mill head grade of $5.25 for the whole of 1947. It is expected there will be no difficulty in maintaining a grade of around $6.13, or perhaps even higher.

•

The Senator-Rouyn property, in Rouyn township, consists of over 800 acres, and is considered to hold other excellent exploration possibilities. Some years ago surface drilling, east of the main ore zone, located ore values across minable widths, but at that time it was not possible to correlate the drilling with the known ore. It appears now that it conforms with the "B" ore zone on the 1,875-foot level and opens up new chances for exploration from surface to the 1,875-foot horizon. In addition, there are indications on the new levels that additional ore may be found east of the present "B" zone. Favorable chances also exist west of the main ore zone, and at the north end of the property, adjoining Noranda drilling has discovered a body of rhyolite which carries pyrite and pyrrhotite with low copper values. The rhyolite mass is thought to offer possibilities as a host for copper and warrants further drilling. Production at Senator-Rouyn to the end of 1947 amounted to $4,370,659. The company's 300-ton mill commenced operating late in April, 1941, but for six months previously ore had been shipped to the Arntfield mill for treatment. Ore reserves at the end of 1947 were officially estimated at 262,110 tons to the 2,025-foot horizon, averaging $5.88 per ton.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
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Chartered Accountants
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BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on December 15th, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 22nd, 1948.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by Coupon No. 82, which coupon should be detached by the holders of warrants and presented for payment as follows:—

1. Coupons detached from warrants physically held in and by residents of Belgium or the Duchy of Luxembourg, France, or The Netherlands—after compliance with the Belgian, French or The Netherlands regulations pertaining thereto and following a notice which will be published in each country in connection therewith—must be presented to the Company's paying agent in Brussels, Paris or Amsterdam, respectively, for payment.

2. In all other cases coupons may be presented in England to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard St., London E.C. 3, or in Canada to the Company, 25 King St. W., Toronto. If presented in England coupons will be paid in Canadian currency provided holder complies with the British Defence (Finance) Regulations. Coupons presented in Toronto are subject to the regulations of the Canadian Custodian.

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 28th day of September, 1948.

By Order of the Board,
OSBORNE MITCHELL,
Secretary.

The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and the National City Bank of New York, New York, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

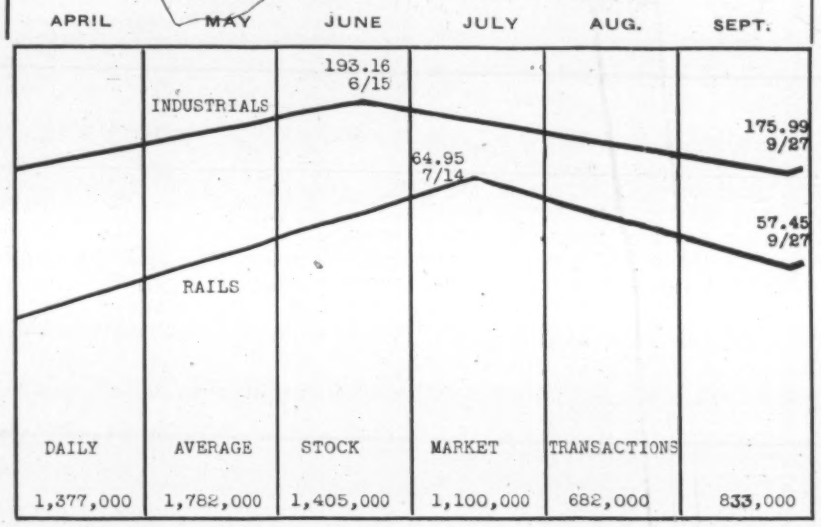
Is War Risk Negligible?

BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949, but intermediate trend downward since the June/July peaks.

Sept. 27 price weakness carried the Dow Jones railroad average decisively below the line formation that started in this average mid-July. This decline confirms a tendency that has been evident in the industrial average since early June. Retarded confirmations of this character by one average often announce that a move is in process of finally ending. Another factor in the decline was the absence of heavy volume on the breaking of critical points, a development symptomatic of the continuation of a secondary decline that is gradually approaching the drying up point. As stated last week, and on various occasions in the course of the decline, a level of 175 in terms of the closing Dow-Jones average would be a normal point of support. In view of the slow nature of the decline, such limit could be exceeded, downside, however—and may be—without altering designation of the decline as other than secondary or corrective in nature.

The above discussion, of course, is on the basis that war is not to break out at this time. Should war occur, the decline would probably go deeper in the industrial list, although not necessarily so in the rail issues. Those willing to look on the war risk as negligible should use present weakness to complete stock accumulation.



A total of 5,043 claims were filed during the first eight months of 1948 at Ontario Department of Mines recording offices, it is reported by the Statistics Branch. During the comparable period of 1947 recordings numbered 8,515, and in 1946, 15,724. Cancellations of mining claims were down slightly from the 1947 eight month total of 10,152. Ontario mining recorders state that 9,504 claims were cancelled up to the end of August of this year. Mining licenses issued during the period under review numbered 1,193 against 1,561 in 1947, and 2,977 in 1946. License renewals totalled 4,357 for this year, 5,068 in 1947, and 3,450 in 1946. It was indicated at Queen's Park that the majority of these claims had been staked for gold mining purposes.

•

Milling will be resumed at Sheep Creek Gold Mines, in the Sheep Creek area of British Columbia, as soon as sufficient labor becomes available, a condition anticipated this winter, H. E. Doelle, managing director, informed shareholders at the 14th annual meeting. The mill has been operated periodically since 1942. During the war years, the company's Zincton operation was given the preference in employing workers to assist the war effort and the production of zinc. Today the same condition obtains economically, Mr. Doelle said; the high prices being paid for lead and zinc making it desirable to obtain peak production from the former Lucky Jim mine. Development work and ore breaking are going steadily ahead at the Sheep Creek Gold Mines and most of the ore passers and storage facilities are now becoming filled with broken ore.

•

A financing deal was recently completed by Kelore Mines Ltd., in the Ramore area, some 20 miles north of Kirkland Lake, which assures continuation of the present development program without interruption. The deal involved the firm sale of 500,000 shares to a local brokerage house at a price of 25 cents per share net to the treasury. As the company had around $50,000 on hand at time of sale the cash assets now stand at close to $175,000. Exploration and development work are confirming indications that there is a large tonnage of ore in the porphyritized andesite area, north of the shaft. It remains for considerable detailed drilling to determine the ore limits and average grade. While results are inclined to be erratic, intersections of good grade and width are continually recurring.

•

With shaft sinking at Dulama Gold Mines, in the Missinaibia area, northern Ontario, adjoining east of Renabie Mines, temporarily stopped at a depth of 300 feet, crosscutting is now proceeding on the 150 and 275-foot levels. Expectations are that the ore should be reached within a few days. The decision to open up the ore-body on the first two levels was made when preliminary arrangements were made to ship ore to the Renabie mill. Between 100 and 200 tons can be handled and it is anticipated that early production from these levels will finance deeper development of the mine. The road is now being improved and shipments are likely to start around the beginning of 1949. Drilling at Dulama was estimated to have indicated 122,500 tons grading $9.50 per ton above the 200-foot level, and most of it in the section west of the diabase dike.

•

Immediate liquidation of Salmon Gold Mines, and distribution pro rata of the company's assets, has been approved by the shareholders. Assets consist entirely of 1,000,000 shares of Morris Summit Gold Mines, the company now owning and developing the former Salmon property in the Portland Canal district of British Columbia. These shares will be distributed on the basis of one share of Morris Summit for each three shares of Salmon now held. E. M. Thomson, president of Salmon, states that there is now enough indicated ore at the Morris Summit mine to make the management think about milling. Consideration of mill possibilities will receive attention when the drilling program has been completed. Plans for the future are centred on road construction, and it is hoped the road to the property will be completed next season.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Public Pays The Piper; Remains Apathetic About Fire Waste

By GEORGE GILBERT

There are many people who regard the fire losses of the country, whether high or low, as not their concern but the business of the fire insurance companies, though they complain loudly enough when premium rates are increased, as they must be increased in keeping with increased fire losses.

As the amount of the fire losses is a prime factor in fixing the rates charged for fire insurance, and as the cost of fire insurance is included in the price of all goods purchased, everyone has a financial interest in keeping fire losses and fire insurance rates at as low a level as possible.

UNTIL the public generally snap out of their present attitude of complacency towards the excessive losses of life and property caused by fire throughout the country, it is unlikely that any headway will be made in stopping the yearly mounting toll of losses, despite the organized fire prevention efforts of the fire marshals, the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, the municipal fire departments, and the insurance companies.

It seems almost impossible to get the general public to perceive that they are the people who must foot the bill for the fire losses on insured property, as the cost of insurance, being one of the expenses of operation, is added to the selling price of practically all goods purchased, and so falls on the buyer; and as the fire losses of the country measure the amount which, in addition to a sum for expenses and profit, must be collected in premiums if the insurance companies are to remain solvent and continue to pay losses in full, it follows that the greater the fire losses the higher must be the fire insurance rates and the larger the bill the public must pay in enhanced prices for goods purchased. Every person should be interested in bringing about a reduction in the fire losses which are causing such a heavy and mostly unnecessary drain on the country's resources.

Carelessness

It is hard to believe, but it is a fact, as shown by the record, that just plain carelessness is the cause of most of these fires, which last year caused a property loss in Canada of $57,050,461, compared with $49,413,363 in 1946 and $22,735,264 in 1940. Since 1940 there has accordingly been an increase of no less than $34,315,177 per annum in the property loss by fire, and an increase in the per capita loss from $2.01 to $4.53. The 1947 figures do not include losses to the extent of $1,348,461 which occurred in National Defence and other Crown properties.

One reason why the fire losses and the fire insurance rates are considerably higher here than they are in European countries, besides the difference in building construction, is the difference in the public attitude towards those who have fires. Over there the person who has a fire in his premises must be able to show to the satisfaction of the authorities that it was not due to any carelessness or negligence on his part or failure to comply with any safety requirement. Over here there seems to be only sympathy for the person who has a fire, no matter how careless he or his employees may have been in the use of dangerous materials or how negligent in failing to take ordinary precautions to prevent the outbreak or spread of fire.

When you compare the per capita fire loss in Canada, $4.53, with the per capita loss in six European countries, where it ranges from 12 to 40 cents, it is not difficult to realize the extent to which we have wasted our substance by not taking more effective measures to check this unnecessary waste of life and property, as at least 80 per cent of this waste could easily be prevented by taking simple precautions.

Simple and Complex Hazards

Some fire hazards are simple and easily defined, while others are complex and hard to define. Paradoxical as it may appear, the process which involves fire on the face of it, such as a forge in a blacksmith shop, the metal pot on a linotype machine, the furnace for heating brass in a small foundry, or anything of that nature where flame or fire is present and would thus appear to be dangerous, is ordinarily safe. It is the process where the fire is concealed or lies smouldering, or is not in evidence, or where a fire will quickly result from friction, or anything of that sort, that makes the process hazardous.

Fire hazards are usually divided into two classes, common and special. Among the common hazards are the following: Power plant, steam, electric, gasoline; fuel, which includes the use of hard and soft coal, the latter with its tendency to spontaneous combustion when piled above a certain height; heating, of which there are many forms, all of which should be properly safeguarded; lighting, whether by oil lamps, gas or electricity; oils, their use and storage; drugs, acids and chemicals of the ordinary type; paints and varnishes, their use and storage; benzine, naphtha, gasoline and turpentine, their use and handling; soldering; forges; fuel oil, its use and storage; oily waste and its disposition; matches; bonfires.

Last year smokers' carelessness again outnumbered by a large margin all the other known causes of fire in this country. They caused 18,202 out of a total of 46,400 fires from known causes. The property loss in these fires was $5,244,747 out of a total property loss of $30,987,210 in fires from known causes. Carelessness with matches caused 2,626 fires with a property loss of $671,310.

Smokers' carelessness and carelessness with matches are two of the most pernicious of the common hazards and also the ones most easily remedied, requiring only the exercise of some self-control. The manner in which matches are left around everywhere, and the way in which cigarette ends are tossed promiscuously about indicates a lack of appreciation of the danger of such practices or an attitude of indifference towards making any effort to stamp out this evil.

Stoves, furnaces, boilers and smoke pipes, caused 5,086 fires and a property loss of $3,764,826. Electrical hazards have now become a major cause of the country's fire loss, 4,033 fires have been caused last year by defective electrical wiring and appliances, with a property loss of $4,624,127. Many of the 6,531 fires of unknown origin, causing a property loss of $26,063,251, were undoubtedly due to electrical hazards.

Lightning caused 1,735 fires and a property loss of $1,183,273, while exposure fires were the cause of 548 fires with a property loss of $1,474,579. Spontaneous ignition caused 400 fires and a property loss of $1,021,222, while incendiarism was the cause of 271 fires with a property loss of $1,397,137. Miscellaneous known causes (explosions, fire works, friction, hot grease or metal, steam and hot water pipes, etc.) accounted for 4,070 fires with a property loss of $4,186,893.

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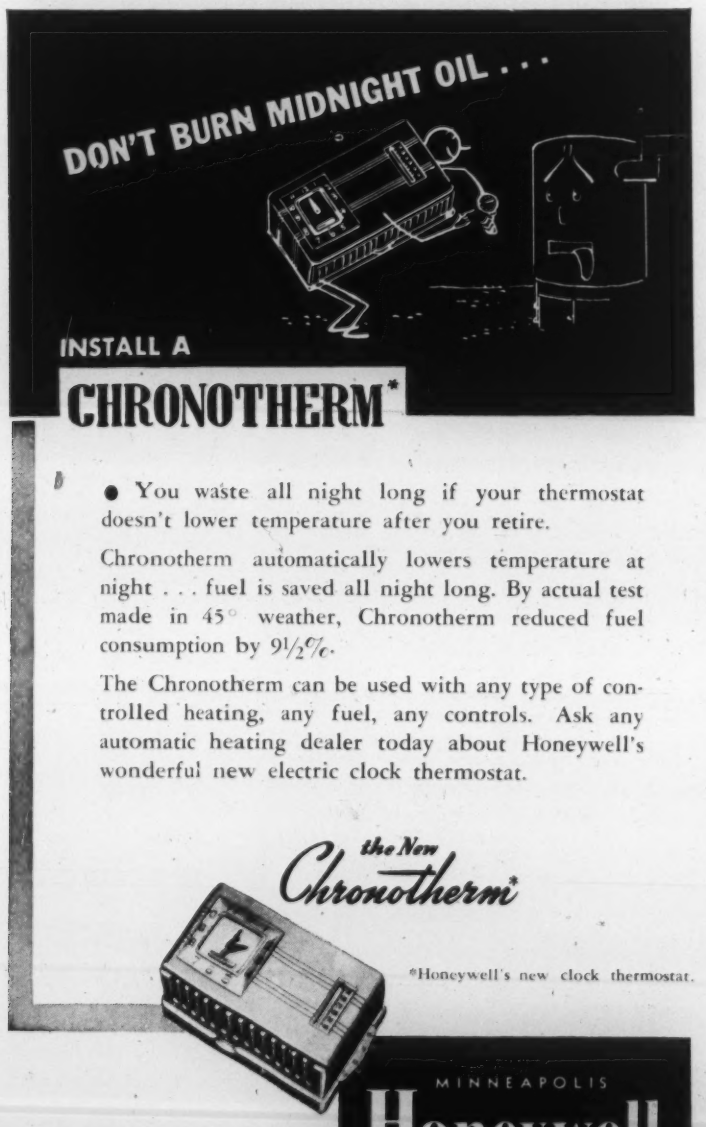

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BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

Some Light Is Cast On Planning, Organization And Management

By RODNEY GREY

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT—Chester I. Barnard—*Saunders*—$5.00.

ORDEAL BY PLANNING—John Jewkes—*Macmillan*—$3.25.

THESE TWO recent books attack the problems of organization, of management, and of planning a modern industrial economy from somewhat different points of view. They frequently are saying much the same thing, in terms of practical politics and of practical business.

Chester Barnard is a leading American business executive who at the same time is in the front rank of American social scientists. That combination puts him in a class almost by himself. He brings to the study of organization not only academic ability but also the insight that comes from every day dealings with affairs.

In "Organization and Management" he poses the questions: What are organizations? What effect do they have on their members? What are the limits of organization in business and government? His fundamental question is really the last—what sort of things can be achieved by human beings organized for common effort, and what sort of things cannot be achieved?

John Jewkes, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Manchester, in England, occupied a strategic position in the hierarchy of British government planners during World War II. With peace, he returned to teaching, and to producing this polemical attack on the planners who, during the war, had been his colleagues. The question he tries to answer is: What are the limits of political organization? He puts the question in the language of postwar Britain and asks: Can national economic planning succeed? His answer, foreshadowed in the title, is a violent NO.

Both these books air problems which have plagued us since the end of the War. A hallmark of reform thinking has been the rather naive assumption that all things are possible through state organization; indeed, that all things desirable are likely to come from state action, central planning, organization on the national political level. There is also the assumption, on the part of those hopefully dubbed social democrats, that communal economic objectives can be achieved by state action without at the same time interfering with already achieved political liberties.

Mr. Barnard is investigating these assumptions; he is not trying to provide answers, of course, but merely to suggest how answers may be found. His earlier book "Functions of the Executive" outlined the part that the executive in business or government must play in a democratic society. A good deal of the book was taken up with delimiting and defining the executive as a type. And it is in the same academic temper that Mr. Barnard approaches the problems of organization, management and central planning.

Unproved Assumptions

Some of the topics are: Principles and Basic Considerations in Personnel Relations, Dilemmas of Leadership in the Democratic Process, The Nature of Leadership, Concepts of Organization, Planning For World Government, Education For Executives. In all these essays, much too detailed and too involved to review adequately here, the underlying problem offered for solution is the effect of organization. He discusses F. H. von Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom"—a notable defence of freedom conceived in the nineteenth century image, and Barbara Wootton's reply "Freedom Under Planning"—a notable defence of planning conceived in the image of Sir Stafford Cripps. He points out that both of them make unproved assumptions about what can be done by central planning. Von Hayek assumes that the goals of the planners cannot be achieved without undermining political liberty and eventually emasculating the planning authority itself. Barbara Wootton assumes, somewhat more cautiously, that planning can go forward, and that through the agency of the benevolent state, the aims of abundance, security and economic liberty can be won without endangering political liberty. The point Mr. Barnard makes is that neither of them *know*. At the present state of our knowledge about the limits of planning, clarifying these issues and stating these problems is a service.

Mr. Barnard is more cautious than Barbara Wootton, and one suspects that in terms of actual political planning he would move slowly and very carefully. Mr. Jewkes, on the other hand, knows where he stands: on the housetops telling the world overseas and the British people nearer at hand, that central planning is dangerous to political liberty.

Professor Jewkes has one great advantage over Mr. Barnard: he has a command of English that might be considered extraordinary for an economist. Chester Barnard bedevils his book with a style even worse than one normally expects from a North American academic, let alone a man of affairs; Professor Jewkes glories in a fine polemical style that would have made him a champion in the age of political pamphleteering.

Here are a few quotations that give something of the flavor of the language and the color of the opinions of "Ordeal By Planning": "The depths of human wretchedness and a centrally planned economy have invariably gone together." "The planned economy must finally destroy the very instruments of free speech." "There is no end of this process of seeking to cure the evils of planning except a totalitarian economy of the Russian type."

Jewkes is talking particularly to Britons, but his words are not without relevance in Canada. The main advantage in reading "Ordeal By Planning" if one has already read "Road To Serfdom" is that a lot of water has flowed under the centrally planned bridge: the anti-planners have thus many more examples of bungled planning to cite. Professor Jewkes' words are violent comment on postwar socialist Britain, but they fail to account for the production figures that Sir Stafford Cripps gave on his recent visit to Ottawa. It may well be found, despite the Cassandra-like words of von Hayek and Jewkes, that the direction of economic activity by the market place may be a luxury that a hard pressed economy like the United Kingdom's cannot afford. The real question may be not plan or no plan? but what plan? and also, who shall plan the planners? The British, proceeding in their usual trial and error empirical fashion, may demonstrate that there is no such thing as a completely planned economy or a completely free economy, but that somewhere between the two is the desirable and the only possible place to be.

Mr. Barnard's more scientific approach will, in the long run (if we are to be allowed a long run), prove to be more useful in assessing the problems of planning. Before we go much further with this "argument of insidious intent" we must look more closely at the underlying assumptions, and that is what Mr. Barnard would have us do.

These things do affect every one of us; they must interest every politically-conscious citizen. The least that can be said for "Organization and Management" and "Ordeal by Planning" is that they both, from their rather different positions, cast a deal of light upon the problem of how to run our economy.

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Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

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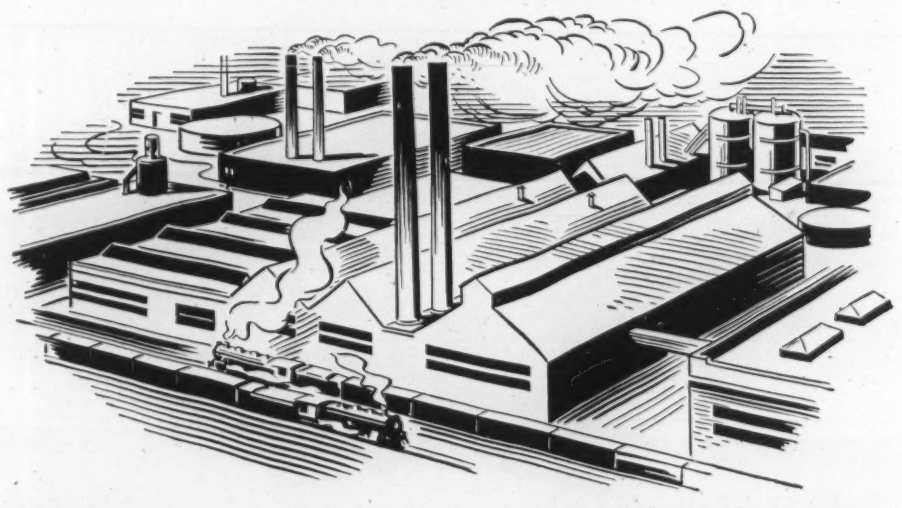

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

If Old Citizens Are Shareholders They're Entitled To A Dividend

I WAS glad that you wrote so kindly about the old age pensioners (S.N., Aug. 11). Still attention should be drawn to their treatment. Here in New Brunswick they are classified as paupers. If they leave the country for more than a month, the allowance is cancelled until their return and the money is retained by the O.A.P. Commission. If they receive a legacy or a gift of $50 or more, it must be reported and will be deducted. Once a year they receive an impertinent questionnaire which must be answered within a certain time or their pension is retained until it is. There is the humiliating Means Test, which no other pensioners have to undergo. They are threatened with loss of the allowance if they make a complaint and they have no one to defend them, not even labor.

After deducting $10 a month for shelter they have 66 2/3 cents a day to provide food, clothing, doctor, dentist, medicine, laundry, carfare, church, literature, etc. They have in their younger days been producing people and paid their taxes just the same as you or I at the present time. A citizen who has earned his living and spent his earnings in the same country is in the position of a shareholder in a business and is entitled to a dividend, to a fair share of the fruits of his labor and of the material wealth of his country. We are paying $1,000 a year to maintain each felon in the penitentiary and we are also going to pay dietitians to make sure those criminals are getting sufficient calories. I am in favor of humane treatment of law breakers but object to the aged people being placed in a lower category than a murderer or a thief.

St. John, N.B. A. T. PAYER

Questions on Power

THE present propaganda of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, urging its customers to curtail the use of electricity, would be received with better grace and a greater likelihood of being acted upon if it were accompanied by some expression of contrition for the appalling negligence which has permitted the present situation to develop. The Commission might be excused for having been caught napping after the first war, for it was young and inexperienced, but with that as an object lesson, to allow the very same conditions to occur at this time is quite inexcusable.

In this connection, it would be interesting to learn how much power the Commission is exporting to the United States and on what terms such exportation may be stopped.

With regard to that other important matter—the adventure of changing the frequency to 60 cycles (forty years too late) which the Commission seems determined to embark upon at a cost to its customers of hundreds of millions of dollars, a frank admission of the colossal blunder made in 1908 or 1909 in adopting the 25 cycle frequency would make that bitter pill easier for us to swallow.

Toronto, Ont. G. H. LANGLEY

Stylized View

ERIC ALDWINCKLE'S highly stylized view of the University of Toronto stadium (S.N., Sept. 25) should not give him the right to make his own rugby rules too. I notice six men on one side and four on the other; five are charging three opponents with hands outstretched; two are leaning against each other like a pair of drunks and watching the charge. Nowhere is there a ball in sight; no kibitzers are hanging out of the Economics Building windows for a free view. Just what sort of Intercollegiate Football did Mr. Aldwinckle have in mind? I hope Mr. Callaghan in his book has kept things a little more in line with the spirit of "*velut arbor aevo*".

Toronto, Ont. GEO. T. HUTCHINSON

War Savings Certificates

I WAS pained to read in your editorial that you had paid four cents postage when you sent your certificates to Ottawa (S.N. Sept. 11). May I refer you to what Mr. Abbott said in the House of Commons (*Hansard*, February 25, 1948): "All that the holder of a war savings certificate needs to do to get payment for it at maturity is to endorse it on the back as required, insert it in an envelope addressed to the Registrar, War Savings Certificates, Ottawa, and drop the envelope in a mail box. He does not need to send a covering letter, he does not need to send the certificate by registered mail, *and he does not even have to put a postage stamp on the letter*." The Postmaster, Toronto has informed me that the order putting this into effect was issued by the Post Office March 6, 1948.

Curiously enough the envelope in which Ottawa sends the cheque is stamped by a postage meter — presumably only for statistical purposes.

Toronto, Ont. A. R. MCMICHAEL

Alberta Affairs

I WAS surprised to read your unfair Front Page statement (S.N., Sept. 11), that in the recent Alberta provincial election "as might be expected the C.C.F. voters largely refrained from naming a second choice; if a Socialist can't elect a Socialist he does not care who gets in." The system of transferable voting was introduced into Alberta by the United Farmers of Alberta who were the parents of the C.C.F. When Social Credit challenged the U.F.A. in 1935, they instructed their supporters not to use their transfer privileges . . . As social democrats the C.C.F. oppose Social Credit because it is known to be fascist at its source of origin and in its various manifestations in Canada. The C.C.F., in common with all social democratic parties in the world, is built on a democratic foundation and therefore it is the chief enemy of all un-democratic organizations. For that reason the C. C. F. in Alberta gave their second choice to the Liberal or independent candidate on the basis of preference for a professedly capitalist democracy to a professedly social dictatorship. On the other hand, Liberals and Conservatives are believed to have given their second choices to the Manning administration on the excuse that in their opinion it is no longer "Social Credit." Whether it is or not is a subject that cannot be discussed in limited space.

Fallis, Alberta. JOHN F. MILNER

Manikin in Brussels

FOR the Lighter Side of Sept. 6 issue, a *Tut, tut!* to Mary Lowrey Ross. We have heard of the famous manikin statue in Brussels, but never have we heard of "spitting" images!

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